FBIS DAILY REPORT

CONTENTS

Soviet Union

Vol III No 070 11 April 1986

USSR INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

ARMS CONTROL & DISARMAMENT

Report, Comment on U.S. Nuclear Test Blast AA 1
Nevada Test Reported AA 1
Test Shows 'Criminal Contempt' AA 1
U.S. Crosses 'Nuclear Rubicon' [Bogachev] AA 2
U.S. Says Tests To Continue AA 2
USSR 'Moral, Political Victory' [Zorin] AA 3
U.S. Must Assume Responsibility [Zorin] AA 4
Explosion Challenges Logic [Semeyko] AA 4
PRAVDA Cited on Lost Opportunity [Bolshakov] AA 5
USSR 'Free' From Moratorium AA 6
'Text' of Government Statement AA 6
Chervov Cited on 'Realistic' Disarmament AA 8
Israelyan Calls for 'Purposeful' Arms Talks AA 8
U.S. Plans for Chemical Weapons in Europe Decried AA 9
Mikhaylov Comments [PRAVDA 10 Apr] AA 9
Pentagon Spokesman Cited AA 10

WORLD & REGIONAL ISSUES

UN Spokesman on UN View of U.S. Nuclear Test CC 1
Article Contrasts European, Asian Security CC 1
[Volkskiy in IZVESTIYA 1 Apr]
NATO Countries Reportedly Propagandizing CSCE Talks CC 4

UNITED STATES & CANADA

Spokesman Demands U.S. End Anti-Libya 'Provocations' A 1
TASS on U.S. Military Preparations A 1
TASS Cites NBC on Targets A 3
Moscow Arabic Comments A 3
Beglov Criticizes U.S. 'Strong-Arm' Policy [IZVESTIYA 9 Apr] A 4
U.S. Uses Regional Conflicts To Evade USSR Proposals A 6
U.S. To Continue 'Aggression' Against Nicaragua A 7
Reagan News Conference Cited A 7
Former U.S. Officials Cited A 8
U.S. 'Pressuring' Latin Americans [Sobolev] A 9
IZVESTIYA: U.S. Uses Israel To Fuel Mideast Tension A 10
[Geyvandov 7 Apr]
U.S. Article on 'Low-Intensity Conflict' Viewed [Setunskiy] A 12
KRASNAYA ZVEZDA Scores Chesapeake Bay Exercises [8 Apr] A 13
PRAVDA Summarizes USSR-U.S. UN Association Meeting A 14
[Gan, 8 Apr]
Pentagon To Supply TOW Missiles to Pakistan [PRAVDA 10 Apr] A 14

NORTHEAST ASIA

Japanese Government Deplores Nevada Explosion C 1
Kim Chong-il Reportedly To Visit Moscow [KYODO] C 1

USSR Said To Appoint New Ambassador to Japan [KYODO] C 1
Japan, USSR Reopen Moscow Fishery Talks [KYODO] C 1
Japanese Minister Received C 2
Japan To Set Up Body To Discuss SDI Participation C 2
DPRK Committee Hits 'Militarist Preparations' in South C 2
[PRAVDA 9 Apr]

SOUTH ASIA

Bhutto Returns to Mass Reception in Pakistan D 1
DRA Tribal Jirga Continues Deliberations in Kabul D 1
DRA Protests to Pakistan on Border Violation D 2
Soviet Sapper Receives Decoration in Afghanistan D 3
[Oliynik in KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 5 Apr]
BRIEFS: DRA Days Open D 3

SOUTHEAST ASIA & PACIFIC

Vietnam Notes Weinberger's Bangkok Visit E 1
Weinberger Arrives in Australia for Talks E 1

EASTERN EUROPE

Gorbachev Expected To Attend SED Congress [AFP] F 1
Report, Comment on Conclusion of BCP Congress F 1
Ryzhkov Delegation Departs [PRAVDA 7 Apr] F 1
PRAVDA Assessmen [8 Apr] F 1
SFRY Criticizes U.S. Moves on Libyan Coast F 3
[IZVESTIYA 9 Apr]

WESTERN EUROPE

Reportage on Bahr-Led Bundestag Disarmament Group G 1
Meet With Academician G 1
Begin Talks With Zimyanin G 1
Danish Foreign Minister on U.S. Nuclear Test G 1
French Acts in Chad Undermine OAU Peace Effort G 1
Leaders Mark USSR-Finland Treaty Anniversary G 2
Supreme Soviet Greets Koivisto [PRAVDA 6 Apr] G 2
Koivisto Message [PRAVDA 6 Apr] G 2
Western Europe, Spanish CP's Problems Viewed [Mnatsakanov] G 3
Spanish Protest Port Calls by U.S. Carriers G 4
Luxembourg Envoy to USSR Presents Credentials G 4
[IZVESTIYA 30 Mar]

MIDDLE EAST & NORTH AFRICA

Katushev Meets With Libya's Jallud in Tripoli H 1
[Tripoli JANA]
Soldatov Makes 'Apparent' Farewell Visit to Al-Jumayyil H 1
[Voice of Lebanon]
Envoy to Iraq, Ramadan Review Bilateral Relations H 1
[Baghdad INA]
Jurists Delegation, Egyptian Foreign Minister Confer H 1
[Cairo MENA]

SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA

Ethiopia's Mengistu Greeted on Victory Day J 1
[PRAVDA 6 Apr]
Angola's Dos Santos Criticizes U.S., S. Africa J 1
[PRAVDA 8 Apr]

LATIN AMERICA & CARIBBEAN

Arkhipov--Castro Talks Held in 'Warm Atmosphere' K 1
USSR, Nicaragua Sign Agriculture Agreement in Moscow K 1

REPORTS, COMMENT ON U.S. NUCLEAR TEST BLAST

Nevada Test Reported

LD101529 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1525 GMT 10 Apr 86

[Text] We have just been brought a cable from Washington. It says that, throwing down an ostentatious challenge to the entire world, the United States has carried out a new nuclear test at the Nevada range. According to a spokesman for the U.S. Department of Energy, the force of the nuclear blast was less than 20 kilotons.

Test Shows 'Criminal Contempt'

LD101544 Moscow TASS in English 1527 GMT 10 Apr 86

["Nuclear Explosion in Nevada Is Defiance to Whole World" -- TASS item identifier]

[Text] Washington April 10 TASS -- Earth shuddered at the test site in Nevada again as the United States set off another nuclear explosion, the second this year. According to press reports, a nuclear device was test-exploded in accordance with the "Strategic Defence Initiative" aimed at the creation of first strike space arms systems.

The explosion in Nevada is another demonstration of the administration's criminal contempt of the calls of the U.S. and world public to join in the Soviet Union's moratorium on all nuclear explosions and thus to promote the conclusion of a treaty banning nuclear tests and open the road for curbing the arms race and preventing its spilling into outer space. Moreover, the administration is speeding up the implementation of the program of nuclear testing. According to THE WASHINGTON POST newspaper, the United States plans to conduct two more nuclear explosions in April. Obsessed with a futile dream of achieving military-strategic superiority over the Soviet Union, Washington proclaims the intention to continue implementing the program of nuclear testing to upgrade the existing systems of weapons of mass destruction and to create new such systems.

The fresh nuclear explosion caused a wave of indignation in the USA. The explosion in Nevada, said Howard Ris, director of the public organization, Union of Concerned Scientists, shows that the administration does not think of arms control. The only thing with which it is really obsessed is stockpiling more armaments. Les Aspin, member of the House of Representatives of the U.S. Congress, which has recently adopted a resolution urging the administration to start talks with the Soviet Union without delay on the conclusion of a comprehensive test ban treaty, said with concern that the explosion in Nevada dashed the hopes for an end to nuclear testing that had been kindled by the Soviet moratorium.

Member of the House of Representatives Thomas Downey said that nuclear tests, far from serving the interests of the United States' national security, undermine it still more, since they lead to the spiralling of the arms race. Congressman Edward Markey stressed that the Soviet Union had covered more than half way to achieve agreement with the USA on an end to the nuclear arms race. If the United States continues keeping from reciprocal steps, the President of the United States will go down in history as a leader who rejected a real opportunity to tame the nuclear jinni.

U.S. Crosses 'Nuclear Rubicon'

LD101547 Moscow TASS in English 1535 GMT 10 Apr 86

[Text] Moscow April 10 TASS -- TASS military news analyst Vladimir Bogachev writes: Bidding defiance at the world community, the Reagan administration conducted a nuclear test in Nevada on April 10.

The U.S. blast can hardly be called "another routine nuclear weapon test". It was staged in conditions where the Soviet Union has observed its moratorium on all nuclear explosions for more than eight months and where Moscow has declared readiness to continue the moratorium until the first U.S. nuclear test after March 31.

The April explosion in Nevada, following up on the White House's expressed refusal to have a summit meeting to discuss a complete end to all testing, can be seen as the U.S. crossing of the "nuclear rubicon", which, unlike the historical precedent, attests not to the present administration's resolution but to its moral and political weakness and its unwillingness to take the first step to bridling the arms race for the past five years.

The latest U.S. blast made it clear that this administration, contradicting the joint Soviet-U.S. statement issued after last November's summit meeting, is still chasing the will-o'-the-wisp of military superiority. This is why the test in Nevada cast doubt also on this U.S. Administration's reliability as a partner at talks.

Washington has taken this dangerous destabilizing step demonstrating its haughty disregard for the vital interests of the U.S. and all other nations, as if it had decided to ride for a fall on the brink of a nuclear precipice.

The geographical name "Nevada" once evoked associations with the "dolce vita" of U.S. nouveaux riches living it up in the casinos and night spots of Las Vegas and Reno. Now the state of Nevada is associated by millions of people across the world with a nuclear war, nuclear testings and incumbent U.S. leaders.

The Nevada blast completed another period in the history of efforts for a comprehensive nuclear test ban. It did not, however, mean an end to these efforts. The stake is too great. It is not just the termination of nuclear testing or even the prevention of a nuclear war. It is the survival of mankind.

U.S. Says Tests To Continue

LD102211 Moscow TASS in English 2202 GMT 10 Apr 86

["White House Representative Rejects Moratorium Idea" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Washington April 11 TASS -- The United States does not intend to limit itself to the latest nuclear explosion in Nevada. Deputy Press Secretary of the White House Edward Djerejian said that the explosion made on Thursday was part of the programme of tests aimed at ensuring efficiency and reliability of the American nuclear potential.

Edward Djerejian turned down the idea of moratorium on nuclear tests. He asserted that neither moratorium nor a comprehensive ban on tests would promote the cause of security, stability and peace. The White House representative said that tests would continue.

USSR Moral, Political Victory

LD102039 Moscow Televisision Service in Russian 1700 GMT 10 Apr 86

[Studio commentary by USSR TV and Radio Political Observer Valentin Zorin; from the "Vremya" newscast]

[Text] Hello, Comrades! The latest American nuclear explosion at the Nevada test range cannot be regarded other than as an open challenge by Washington to world public opinion. In the American capital they were unable or did not wish to avail themselves of the opportunity that was afforded by the Soviet unilateral moratorium on nuclear explosions, which was introduced and then twice extended, and which was in force for over 8 months. This opportunity consisted, no more and no less, of taking a realistic and substantial step towards the cessation of the nuclear arms race. This time, as a result of the initiative and the practical actions of our country, such an opportunity was, as never before, close and realistic and the greater was the responsibility assumed by those who rejected it. As Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev warned the other day: More nuclear explosions by the United States will force the Soviet Union to resume its tests. We regret this but we shall be forced to do this as we cannot forgo our own security and the security of our allies.

From the very start Washington has been engaged in dodging the Soviet proposal, has been stating that allegedly the moratorium does not solve the problems. This argument has not worked since even to nonspecialists it is clear that it would seem that such a simple measure as the cessation of tests imposes a limit on the buildup of nuclear arsenals. In the American capital they then seized upon the argument of monitoring [kontrol]: The Russians can allegedly not be trusted -- they are hampering monitoring of tests. Nothing was left of this subterfuge either after the Soviet Union proposed effective monitoring measures, including on-site monitoring.

However, having been deprived of all arguments to hide behind Washington moved toward a breach, the result of which was today's nuclear explosion and a series of new tests whose preparation was announced by the American authorities.

The question arises that the Soviet Union moratorium, whose implementation was not a simple and easy matter for our country, has been to no purpose, has turned out to be in vain and has yielded no result whatsoever. Not at all! What we have here is a substantial moral and political victory of the Soviet Union.

For a long time Washington figures, who have had great success in the sphere of political demogogy, had succeeded in misleading a certain portion of world public opinion, passing themselves off in the role of peace-lovers and portraying the Soviet Union as the culprit of the arms race. There were also those who believed that the United States and the Soviet Union bear an equal responsibility for this race. Now millions of people throughout the world have see the real state of affairs. And the truth, the idea that has taken possession of the masses, becomes a material force.

One more thing: One should not believe that the idea of the cessation of nuclear arms is henceforth a page of world politics that has now ended. Thanks to the Soviet Union's efforts it exists, has taken root, and will influence the further struggle of people against the nuclear threat. And while today Washington has gone counter to the mood and will of people, including the American people it will find it increasingly difficult to continue doing so. The last word has not yet been said.

U.S. Must Assume Responsibility

LD102135 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1845 GMT 10 Apr 86

[From "The World Today" program presented by Valentin Zorin]

[Text] Hello, Comrades. As we have already reported on the "Vremya" program, the United States today carried out a new nuclear test at the Nevada site. This act cannot be seen as other than a demonstrative challenge to the whole world. In recent days, the movement with the slogan, stop nuclear tests, has reached large proportions in many countries of the world, including the United States. Washington was given a chance to prove that the many assurances by the President of the United States that the United States pursues a peace-loving foreign policy and wants nuclear disarmament are not empty rhetoric but real politics. For more than 8 months, the Soviet Union has not carried out any nuclear tests and has called on the United States to follow this example. If reason were to prevail in the American capital and the United states followed the Soviet Union in stopping nuclear tests, the world would have taken a real step towards delivering mankind from the threat of thermonuclear self-destruction.

Just recently, Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev proposed an urgent meeting with the President of the United States to discuss the question of stopping all nuclear explosions. Washington turned its back on that initiative also and did so knowing of the warning by the Soviet Union that further nuclear tests by the United States would force our country to resume tests. By taking this step the Washington administration has assumed a serious responsibility before the whole world and before its own people.

Yet it would be wrong to think that in the struggle to stop nuclear tests, the last word has been said. The initiative of the Soviet Union has been received throughout the world with such understanding and such support and has created such a political atmosphere, that if the United States continues its line, this will cause it an irreparable political loss. The demand for an end to the arms race and as a step towards this, the cessation of nuclear tests, has swept the world and Washington will have to take notice, whether it wants to or not.

Explosion Challenges Logic

LD111217 Moscow in English to North America 2300 GMT 10 Apr 86

[Excerpt] April 10th: The United States has conducted another nuclear test in the state of Nevada. On 6 August last year the USSR imposed a unilateral moratorium on all nuclear explosions. On 1 January the moratorium was prolonged until 31 March. The Soviet Union urged the United States to follow suit and declared that its moratorium would remain in force even further if the United States refrained from carrying out nuclear tests. The USSR proceeded from the assumption that imposed by the two biggest nuclear powers, the moratorium would serve as an example to other countries and create favorable conditions for signing an international agreement on banning all nuclear weapon tests. But the United States persists in conducting its tests. Here's what a specialist on disarmament, Lev Semeyko has to say:

[Begin recording] This explosion is a challenge to the logic and to the world opinion. [as heard] Why it's a challenge to the logic? I mean political and strategic logic: Everybody in the United States knows that President Reagan is for elimination of nuclear weapons. If so there is no necessity to explode new nuclear devices. It's necessary to stop development of the nuclear weapons, to make it really obsolete.

So the best way for the United States would be to make a good response to the Soviet initiative. But the United States refuses to do that. [end recording]

The United States claims that it needs nuclear tests because it lags behind the USSR in regard to nuclear arms. In the meantime the number of nuclear tests carried out by the United States exceeds the number of Soviet tests by one-third. Last year alone the United States conducted 16 nuclear explosions, seven of them after the imposition of the unilateral Soviet moratorium. It resorts to different pretexts in order to go on with its tests, but why is it impossible to reduce armaments while testing nuclear weapons? Lev Semeyko explains:

[Begin recording] Even should the nuclear weapons be cut quantitatively, its qualitative development can compensate that cutting. It's a very great, I would say, threat to the idea of the elimination of nuclear weapons itself. President Reagan says that he is for transferring to the nonnuclear, outer space, nonnuclear deterrents. If so, why the necessity to develop nuclear devices for X-ray lasers? The appearance of that X-ray laser would mean that the words of the President about the elimination of nuclear weapons, about the nuclear world, will (?cause nothing) I would say. And (?of course) this explosion is a challenge to the world opinion. I believe, I would say that sound men understand that it's necessary to stop. [end recording]

PRAVDA Cited on Lost Opportunity

LD110255 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 2309 GMT 10 Apr 86

[Text] Moscow, 11 Apr (TASS) -- "Mankind's hopes of soon putting an end to tests of deadly weapons and clearing the path to a nonnuclear 21st century have been disappointed by the United States," Vladimir Bolshakov writes in PRAVDA, commenting on the latest nuclear explosion carried out in the United States.

"It is clear that the present administration, headed by President R. Reagan, does not intend on principle to forego nuclear explosions. It seeks at all costs to continue them with the aim of creating nuclear weapons for star wars, for the sake of acquiring military superiority over the Soviet Union."

"Concern for gain and profits darkens the eyes of the owners of the military corporations and their underlings, and does not allow them to see the objective truth. The truth is that the United States has again ruined an opportunity of stopping the arms race, which does not add to anyone's security, and only brings mankind closer to the brink of the nuclear abyss."

"The Nevada explosion has given rise everywhere to an explosion of indignation and protest from people of goodwill," the author emphasizes. "The sympathies of the world's peoples are with those who struggle to prevent a nuclear war. The CPSU draws strength from this, from the support of our party's policies by the Soviet people, the socialist countries, and all the world's honorable people, as it consistently strives to attain the goals set in M.S. Gorbachev's statement of 15 January of this year. The USSR's peace offensive will not be stopped by nuclear provocations! The USSR proceeds from the view that the problems of security in the nuclear age are a matter not only for statesmen and politicians, but also for all peoples. [no closing quotation marks as received]

USSR 'Free' From Moratorium

LD111244 Moscow TASS in English 1237 GMT 11 Apr 86

["Soviet Government Statement" -- TASS identifier]

[Text] Moscow April 11 TASS -- In connection with yet another nuclear blast set off in the United States the Government of the USSR declared that it is now free from its unilateral commitment to refrain from staging any nuclear explosions.

At the same time, the Soviet Government stressed in a statement issued here today, the Soviet Union expresses readiness at any moment to return to the issue of a mutual moratorium on nuclear explosions if the U.S. Government declares that it will refrain from conducting such blasts.

'Text' of Government Statement

LD111312 Moscow TASS in English 1302 GMT 11 Apr 86

[Text] Moscow April 11 TASS -- Follows the text of the Soviet Government statement:

The nuclear explosion conducted by the United States on April 10, 1986 once again clearly demonstrated that what is really concealed behind the words of the United States Administration about its devotion to the aim of liquidating nuclear arms is intent to further threaten mankind with the nuclear sword, to keep the world in the trap of fear of universal annihilation. Once again Washington has placed the egoistic, imperial ambitions of the United States military-industrial complex above the interests of mankind. The American Government's irresponsible actions are in an open challenge not only to the Soviet Union but also to the peoples of all continents, to the world as a whole.

The alternative to nuclear madness suggested by the Soviet Union in its striving to help stop the buildup of nuclear arsenals is diametrically opposite to the policy of the United States Administration. Last summer the USSR announced the termination of all nuclear explosions from August 6 to December 31, 1985. The Soviet Government persistently called on the United States Administration to join this initiative and thereby make the moratorium mutual. This would have made it possible to drastically slow down the nuclear arms race, stop the qualitative improvement of nuclear arms and the development of new types of such arms, and to embark on the road of practical actions leading to the liquidation of nuclear arms.

After the Geneva meeting of the General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Mikhail Gorbachev with the President of the United States Ronald Reagan the Soviet Government, despite the continuation of nuclear tests in the United States, made yet another constructive step by extending its moratorium till this March 31. Finally, in response to a call by the leaders of six countries - Argentina, Greece, India, Mexico, Tanzania and Sweden - to the USSR and the USA not to conduct nuclear tests in the period till the next Soviet-American summit, the Soviet side again displayed good will and stated its readiness to refrain from nuclear explosions also after March 31 - till the first nuclear explosion in the United States.

This unilateral restraint in conditions of the continuing modernisation by the United States of its nuclear-missile arsenal and the fulfillment of big military programmes, including within the framework of the so-called "Strategic Defense Initiative", clearly demonstrated the Soviet Union's desire to try out all possibilities of influencing the position of the other side by force of example. Had the American Administration responded to the Soviet initiative, had it taken the step expected of it by the peoples of the world -- the possibility of stopping nuclear tests on earth would have become quite realistic.

Therefore understandable is the deep disappointment and general indignation touched off in the world by the new underground nuclear weapon test, which was conducted by the U.S. side contrary to the protests and will of the peoples, contrary to the voice of reason.

The Soviet Union has repeatedly given the U.S. Administration a chance to confirm by practical deeds its statements on the striving for a nuclear-free world, and take the responsible decision to join the Soviet moratorium on nuclear blasts. At the same time, the Sovi-t leadership warned, which was also stressed in the address by Mikhail Gorbachev on Soviet television on March 29, that if the United States continued nuclear testing after March 31, the Soviet Union would be forced to resume its nuclear testing.

Since contrary to these warnings, the USA conducted a new nuclear test, the USSR Government declares that from now on it is free from the unilateral commitment made by it to refrain from conducting any nuclear explosions. In the conditions that Washington is continuing its nuclear explosions, the Soviet state cannot forgo its own security and that of its allies.

At the same time, the Soviet Union believes, as before, that an end to nuclear weapons testing would be an effective practical step leading to the elimination of nuclear weapons, and is expressing readiness to return any time to the question of a mutual moratorium on nuclear explosions, provided the Government of the United States declares that it will refrain from conducting such explosions. Thus, the resolution of the question of ending nuclear testing depends, as before, on the USA, on whether the American Administration displays a sense of realism and responsibility.

At the same time, the Soviet Government again reaffirms its proposal to start immediately talks on a full prohibition of nuclear weapons testing. The USSR is prepared for any form of talks, any type of agreement on that score, provided things advance toward reaching agreement.

The Soviet government reiterates its proposal to the Governments of the USA and Great Britain on resuming and bringing to completion the tripartite talks, stopped in 1980, with a view to working out a treaty on the complete and general prohibition of nuclear weapon tests. The Soviet Union stands for an undelayed beginning of multi-sided talks within the framework of the Geneva conference on disarmament with the same aim. We are also prepared to reach agreement on spreading the terms of the 1963 Moscow treaty banning nuclear weapon tests in the atmosphere, in outer space and underwater to underground nuclear weapon tests for which the 40th session of the U.N. General Assembly called.

In order to reach agreement on the termination of nuclear testing the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee proposed to the U.S. President to have a meeting in the immediate future in one of the European capitals. This proposal remains in force.

As to questions of verifying the compliance with an agreement on the termination of nuclear weapon tests, there are no insurmountable difficulties here, as is shown by the experience of many years of international discussions of these questions. For its part, the Soviet Union attaches exceptionally great significance to ensuring that provision be made for reliable measures to verify the observance of an agreement on the prohibition of nuclear testing. It stands for the strictest control, right down to on-site inspections. Toward this end only one thing is needed -- the adoption of a political decision to terminate the tests.

It is the deep conviction of the Soviet Government that the problem of prohibition of nuclear weapon tests is one of the most urgent tasks of the present day, and the Soviet Union will continue to work perseveringly toward resolving it in the interests of ensuring international security and durable peace without nuclear weapons.

CHERVOV CITED ON 'REALISTIC' DISARMAMENT

LD071411 Moscow World Service in English 1100 GMT 7 Apr 86

[Text] A high-ranking official of the General Staff of the Soviet Union's Armed Forces, Colonel General Nikolay Chervov, has stated that the Soviet program of completely eliminating nuclear weapons everywhere by the year 200, outlined in Mikhail Gorbavhev's statement of 15 January, is realistic and can be carried out. In an interview for Radio Moscow, General Chervov said the program reliably ensures strategic stability, takes into consideration the interests of all countries and doesn't infringe on anyone's security. The general underlined that a moratorium on nuclear tests would be the simplest and most effective step to curbing the arms race. The position of Washington and its allies, said General Chervov, shows that they actually do not want nuclear weapons to be eliminated.

ISRAELYAN CALLS FOR 'PURPOSEFUL' ARMS TALKS

LD101441 Moscow TASS in English 1349 GMT 10 Apr 86

[Text] Geneva April 10 TASS -- The call to begin purposeful, in-depth talks on ending the nuclear arms race and embarking on nuclear disarmament in the framework of the Geneva Conference on Disarmament was made by the head of the USSR delegation Viktor Israelyan.

At today's plenary meeting he called the attention again to the problem of stage-by-stage elimination of nuclear weapons everywhere by the year 2000 advanced in Mikhail Gorbachev's statement of January 15. The program has been positively assessed by broad sections of the world public, has been supported by socialist countries, has evoked a positive response of many non-aligned and neutral states. The wish for the lowering and removal of nuclear danger by the elimination of nuclear arms is manifested in commentaries in a number of Western countries.

By this initiative the Soviet Union has been striving to create a foundation for businesslike talks on practical measures that would lead consistently to the achievement of the goal set, and in the historically foreseeable future, the speaker said. The elimination of nuclear weapons must be accompanied also by corresponding stabilizing cuts in conventional armamanets. The Soviet Union does not intend to act in such a way that the arms race, while being blocked in some areas, proceed in others, be it space, chemical or conventional arms. But because of the United States stance, the arms race is on the upward trend, the Soviet representative said.

U.S. PLANS FOR CHEMICAL WEAPONS IN EUROPE DECRIED

Mikhaylov Comments

PM110915 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 10 Apr 86 First Edition p 5

[Vladimir Mikhaylov "Commentator's Column": "Conspiracy Against Europe"]

[Text] A new threat is advancing on Europe. In addition to nuclear missiles, Washington intends to bring ultramodern chemical weapons here, despite the fact that it was here that this barbarous means of mass destruction was used for the first time, on 22 April 1915. The world, shocked by the cruel consequences, outlawed its use. And now...

The Americans first used the uncontrolled right of occupying forces to bring chemical weapons into West European territory, or more specifically the FRG, soon after World War II. Now it is a question of binary weapons, which consist of two components and have an extremely strong neuroparalytic action. Some $10 billion have already been allocated for their production in the United States. Production lines have been prepared at the plants. The startup date has been set -- "after 1 October 1986."

The NATO apparatus has been set in motion. Back in February the Pentagon sent its military committee a "directive on the distribution of forces." This defines the "chemicalization" of the U.S. European allies as "one of the main avenues of NATO activity." Now the discussion of the "directive" is nearing completion in the military planning committee. Finally, in May the defense and foreign ministers are to meet to "give their blessing" to the Pentagon's criminal conspiracy against Europe.

It was planned to present this action in the United States as a "European decision," and it will provide the White House with justification for launching the large-scale production of the new generation of chemical weapons. The West Europeans, on the other hand, are reassured that the weapons will remain in the United States until a "crisis situation" arises in Europe. Of course, Washington reserves the right to define the emergence of such a situation.

In creating its "European alibi" Washington gambles mainly on the FRG. Will it assume the role of pusher, as it did with the American missiles? Since the American Congress has transferred to the Europeans the responsibility for the decision, E. Bahr, chairman of the Bundestag subcommittee for disarmament and arms control, stated at a Bonn press conference, the (FRG) Federal Government bears the decisive responsibility for the new spiral in the chemical arms race. If it says "No," no other European ally will say "yes."

The decision being prepared in NATO in accordance with the American scenario also has a global aspect. What would happen, for instance, to the talks on banning and eliminating chemical weapons that are under way in Geneva? Is not that why the FRG is so passive in relation to the cause proposed by the Soviet Union of completely ridding Europe of chemical weapons, and is not that why it has refused to support the GDR and CSSR initiative on creating a zone free of such weapons in central Europe?

The Pentagonites and their underlings on this side of the Atlantic have something different on their minds: How to pile up even more weapons on European soil, destroy the foundations of detente that have survived here, and thereby put Western Europe neoglobalist policy.

Pentagon Spokesman Cited

LD110952 Moscow TASS in English 0850 GMT 11 Apr 86

[Text] Washington April 11 TASS -- Washington is negotiating with its NATO allies the deployment in Western Europe of a new generation of the barbarous chemical weapons -- the so-called binary munitions. This was officially admitted by Thomas Welch, U.S. deputy assistant to the secretary of defence (chemical matters). Being aware that the dangerous designs of the U.S. military will touch off a storm of indignation among the West European nations, Thomas Welch stressed that the USA should " try to avoid a politicized debate in European parliaments" on that issue.

Addressing hearings at a subcommittee of the Senate Armed Services Committee, he said that the administration requested in the 1987 fiscal year 1.14 billion dollars for the implementation of the "chemical rearmament" program. It is planned to set aside from that sum a total of 200 million dollars to develop and create combat offensive chemical weapons. According to Thomas Welch, preparations are drawing to a close for the start of large-scale batch production of binary artillery shells for 155-millimetre Howitzers. A total of 58.4 million dollars are requested for the purchase of such shells in the next fiscal year. Their production is to be started in December 1987.

The spokesman for the Pentagon also pointed out that the U.S. Navy and Air Force had completed the first stage of proving ground testing of binary air bombs "Big Eye." The results of that testing have shown, Thomas Welch said, that the system is potentially ready for production, whose start has been planned for the 1987 fiscal year. He admitted that they are designed for launching strikes deep into enemy territory.

Thomas Welch claimed that the USA is "weak" in the field of chemical weapons. Yet the facts attest to the contrary. At present the United States has the world's biggest chemical weapons arsenals. Fifty-five thousand tons of high toxic agents of various designation in mines, grenades, artillery shells, air bombs -- in all more than 90 types of ammunition -- are stored at the Pentagon's military depots.

UN SPOKESMAN ON UN VIEW OF U.S. NUCLEAR TEST

LD101945 Moscow TASS in English 1830 GMT 10 Apr 86

[Text] New York April 10 TASS -- In view of the conduct of the nuclear test in Nevada by the United States, an official spokesman of the U.N. secretary-general has reaffirmed, in an interview with TASS correspondent Vyacheslav Chernyshov the stand on this issue which has been repeatedly expressed by Javier Perez de Cuellar. The stand is that a ban on all nuclear tests would substantially limit both qualitative and quantitative development of nuclear arms. Complete and permanent termination of nuclear tests meets the most vital interests of all nations and peoples. The U.N. secretary-general is of the opinion that the international community attaches the greatest importance to a total test ban agreement. No other multilateral agreement would become the best of evidence of the readiness of all the nuclear powers gradually to slow down the arms race and to press for a substantial limitation of arms and for measures of disarmament.

ARTICLE CONTRASTS EUROPEAN, ASIAN SECURITY

PM061730 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 1 Apr 86 Morning Edition p 5

["Problems and Judgments" article by D. Volkskiy: "Europe and Asia: Geography of Security"]

[Text] The contemporary world is more diverse than ever. In this world, real socialism lives side by side with capitalism, with feudalism, and even tribal vestiges. Fifth-generation computers exist alongside wooden plows. Great humanity exists alongside national arrogance and religious intolerance. It is difficult in this complex, contradictory world to locate Ariadne's thread and find the guidelines that will not lead mankind into a "New Stone Age," to quote a favorite metaphor of U.S. generals, but to a flourishing civilization. We need to find guidelines that will really led to that for all people populating our planet. All people without exception -- the largest and the smallest: the richest and the poorest: in north, south, east, and west. The world is now not only diverse -- in this world everything is interconnected as never before.

Yet it was not so long ago that the world was confined to Europe, or Western Europe, to be more precise. In their uniforms sewn with gold, Prince Talleyrand and Metternich redrew the map of the Old Continent during the intervals between society balls. And they though that they were creating world history. But history took its course -- it was moved by the masses. That is why, coming up against the inexorable march of global historical development, the West European elite lapsed into pessimism, even despair, proclaiming, through the lips of the German philosopher Oswald Spengler, the "decline of the West" after the October Revolucion.

Is his prophesy now being realized? Indeed, today there is the United States with its gigantic economic and military potential: Japan with its robots and microprocessors; and, finally, the developing countries of Asia, Africa, and Latin America with their rapidly growing population and increasing determination to play an important role in international affairs. The French Institute for Demographic Research recently made the following forecast: In the year 2020 more than half of the world population will live in 7 countries, the population then being 7.76 billion. These countries are China, India, the USSR, the United States, Indonesia, Nigeria, and Brazil. The total number of inhabitants of all 12 states now incorporated in the EEC will not increase, but will fall from 322 to 319 million.

So is this really a "decline"? But demography is not the only factor that determines prospects for the future. There are also such important categories as cultural heritage and political experience. This is the first point. The second point is that Europe, contrary to the opinion of the Metternichs of today, is not only the EEC. Europe also includes the USSR and the other socialist countries in the eastern part of the continent. They gave impetus to the positive trends in Europe that influence the international situation as a whole. Their contribution to the conference in Helsinki and the initiatives that they have put forth during the 10 years since then are convincing evidence of this. It is no accident that one fact is now generally recognized: Europe has become a kind of laboratory of peaceful coexistence, detente, and joint efforts to strengthen security. And not because these problems have been solved there -- far from it! What is more, at times they are exacerbated, -- it is sufficient to recall the U.S. Euromissiles. But it is important that in the postwar years the method of collective accords between states with different social systems was first tested on the European Continent, to whose lot the most serious ordeals fell in the last war.

This is a complex, ambiguous experience, but of exceptional value. And not only for the Europeans. It is valuable and important primarily for a great neighboring continent -- Asia -- and, in fact, for the whole world. This is because this experience has shown the demands of natural world historical development. This is why the new edition of the CPSU program says: "The party will consistently seek to ensure that the process of strengthening security, trust, and peaceful cooperation in Europe -- a process begun at the initiative and with the active participation of the Soviet Union -- develops and deepens, and envelops the whole world. The CPSU advocates pooling the efforts of all interested states with the aim of ensuring security in Asia and is in favor of their jointly seeking a constructive solution to this problem."

It is not a question of abstract good wishes but of specific, realistic political goals. In order for these goals to be achieved, time and persistent effort are needed. The European experience must be "rehashed" and modified in accordance with the specific features of Asia and other continents. Thus, bilateral talks and multilateral consultations on the question of developing the concept of Asia security could lead in the future to convening some kind of all-Asian forum for jointly seeking a constructive solution to this problem. The Soviet Union adheres to the opinion that a stage-by-stage approach is what is required here -- from the simple to the more complex.

In Asia, to an even greater extent than in Europe, only this kind of approach can serve as the basis for building an edifice of lasting peace. The situation on the Asian Continent is in many aspects more complex than that on the European Continent. Indeed, the Europeans basically have common spiritual sources -- ancient Greek and Roman culture, the Renaissance, and the Encyclopedists. Geography is another area where the people of Europe are more closely linked with on another. Whereas the people and countries of Asia are to this day divided not only by the highest mountains in the world and impassable deserts, but also different cultural and religious heritages. Islam, Buddhism, Confucianism.... The crusades by conquerors of different tribes have left bloody traces tangible even today. Not to mention the territorial and other conflicts exacerbated or engendered by colonial domination.

All this provides grounds for skepticism primarily, for those who seek it. The Japanese newspaper YOMIURI is an example. Owning that "there is a great deal of talk at present about Asian security and a forum at which this question could be discussed," the newspaper immediately hastened to make reservations. "In Asia," it claims, "there are countless numbers of territorial conflicts originating in distant history. Unlike Europe, Asia is not divided into two camps on ideological principles.

In Europe, there is only one dividing line, but in Asia the situation is different, and the Asians do not feel a keen need for official collective security. They have proved that they are quite able to resolve their differences on a bilateral basis and the majority of conflicts are not burdened with ideological problems."

Arguments such as these are patently at variance with logic and facts. For example, surely the "undeclared wars" unleashed by imperialism against Afghanistan and Cambodia are "burdened with ideological problems"? What, if not a rejection of progress, prompts the arming of dushmans and Pol Pot followers? And who, if not Washington, strives to make use of conflicts in Asia that cannot be "resolved on a bilateral basis?" Alas, in the majority of cases this has quite definite consequences; for example, the bloody wars in Hindustan in past decades, and now in the Persian Gulf zone, where fighting between Iran and Iraq is already in its 6th year. To think that all these knots of contradictions are supposedly the result of East-West rivalry is wrong and extremely dangerous.

It is no accident that precisely this approach is taken by Washington, which, on the pretext of the war in the Persian Gulf, has formed a ramified network of bridgeheads and bases close to the Gulf. This gives rise to the danger of new, even more threatening flareups. Yet it is obvious that the more numerous and serious local conflicts in Asia are, the more important it is to jointly create an atmosphere there that favors a fair settlement of these conflicts. Especially in view of the fact that the interests and problems of the Asian states are closely interlinked. This means that it is not the peoples of the continent who "do not feel" any need for collective efforts to ensure security for Asia, but only those who strive to use conflict situations there for their own ends. "The significance of the Asian and Pacific area is growing," M.S. Gorbachev said in the Political Report to the 27th CPSU Congress. "In this vast region there are a considerable number of tangled knots of contradictions, and also the political situation in some places is unstable. Specific solutions must be sought here, and without delay. Obviously one should start with coordinating and then uniting efforts in the interests of a political settlement of painful problems in order, at the same time on this basis, to at least relieve the acuteness of military confrontation in various regions of Asia and stabilize the situation there."

Surely not only Asian, but also African, Latin American, and island states scattered over the oceans are interested in this? Uniting efforts with the aim of reducing the threat of wars in these regions and creating extensive zones of peace and security is primarily in their interests. Is this not the reason why the idea of turning the Indian Ocean into a peace zone, which was put forth by nonaligned states 15 years ago, has withstood all overt and convert sabotage against it?

The process of strengthening security and cooperation that has spread to various continents and oceans could, in turn, have a positive influence on the European situation also. The problem, however, is that this historically natural process is being artificially, even deliberately retarded. How? On one hand, by the attempts of imperialist circles to involve the developing countries of Asia, Africa, and Latin America in dangerous militarist preparations and to turn much of their territory into potential theaters of military operations. And on the other hand, by the endeavor of the United States and its allies to consolidate the dependent position of liberated countries within the system of the world capitalist economy and also their neocolonialist exploitation.

These are all elements of imperialism's struggle for global hegemony. Like the European geopoliticians of the past, who justified their aggressive crusades with the false concept of "natural borders," their U.S. successors put forth the doctrine of a "celestial border," envisaging an attempt to establish domination over near-earth space.

U.S. Assistant Secretary of the Air Force E. Aldridge, Jr, has formulated this doctine as follows: "One does not need to have any special imagination to be able to see that the country which controls outer space can control the whole world." This means that the Pentagon is aiming its "star wars" system not only at the USSR and other socialist countries, but at virtually the "whole world"! Need it be said that this aim is as adventurist as it is unattainable? Nevertheless, the notorious ultra-right-wing organization, the Heritage Foundation, which is connected with the U.S. Administration, published a report in March under the revealing title "SDI Prospects for Asia." They clearly wish to expand the geography of "star wars."

Holding onto Ariadne's thread in the tangled labyrinth of contemporary problems is more difficult than in the ancient myth. Whether it has already been found in Europe may be open to question, but one thing is clear: Both in Asia and on other continents it is also time to find it.

NATO COUNTRIES REPORTEDLY PROPAGANDIZING CSCE TALKS

LD110446 Moscow TASS in English 2020 GMT 10 Apr 86

[Text] Berne April 10 TASS -- Preparatory consultations for a conference of experts on contacts between individuals, institutions and organizations are concluded here. The conference is convened from April 15 on the decision of the Madrid meeting of representatives of participating countries in the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe.

As it became known from lobby interviews, serious differences emerged at the consultations on questions of the agenda and the organizational framework of the conference. The delegations of socialist countries, strictly in accordance with the Madrid mandate and the existing practice, suggested that the conference work in three states of approximately equal duration.

During its first stage, the conference could discuss questions of the development of contacts between individuals, institutions and organizations. At the second stage it could discuss possible proposals and recommendations on questions discussed and at the third stage it could formalise the results of the conference,that is work out a final document acceptable to all delegations.

This constructive approach by socialist countries met with the resistance of the USA and a number of other NATO countries. Their proposals are aimed at revising the Madrid mandate and the practice of the work of conference of experts in the framework of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe, the practice that has been established over a decade. A number of delegations at the consultations came to doubt seriously if NATO countries are striving for an earnest and businesslike discussions of items. The proposals of NATO countries make one think that they seek to turn the Berne conference of experts into an arena of propaganda struggle and confrontation. This is precisely the aim of their attempt to make plenary meetings open to public and the press.

All this causes serious concern of all who are striving sincerely for businesslike and constructive work of experts from 33 European countries, the United States and Canada on contacts between individuals.

SPOKESMAN DEMANDS U.S. END ANTI-LIBYA 'PROVOCATIONS'

LD101342 Moscow World Service in English 1310 GMT 10 Apr 86

[Text] Two United States battle groups comprising some 20 warships, including aircraft carriers, have been instructed by Washington to remain in the Mediterranean and wait for further orders. Here is what Radio Moscow news analyst Yuriy Solton writes.

American news agencies qualify the Pentagon's instructions as preparations for a new military operation against Libya. What is more the news agencies believe that this time a more powerful and dangerous strike will be dealt Libya than during America's attack on the country last month. The conclusion can also be drawn from President Reagan's press conference. The President made a crude and insulting attack on the head of a foreign state. An attempt was made to hold Libya responsible for the act of subversion on board an American passenger liner and the explosion in a discotheque in West Berlin. The Libyan leadership rejected the accusations as groundless. At the news conference, President Reagan himself couldn't give a single fact proving Libya's involvement in the acts of terrorism.

It's quite clear that this time too when encroaching on Libya's sovereignty, the United States wants to use the pretext of struggling against terrorism as a sort of cover-up. In reality, however, the American Administration, which is infuriated by Libya's anti-imperialist course, would like to destabilize the situation in the country through the use of force; and at the same time it wants to teach other countries a lesson, countries whose policy is not to Washington's liking.

In the present aggressive preparations against Libya, one can again clearly see the United States' general policy of interfering in the affairs of sovereign states (?and) increasing tension in the world. It's not accidental that Washington didn't respond to the latest Soviet proposal on withdrawing the Soviet and American fleets from the Mediterranean. And that would substantially ease tensions in the region. A high-ranking official of the Soviet Foreign Ministry said that the USSR denounces the new crude anti-Libyan campaign started by the United States and demands an end to America's provocations against sovereign Libya.

TASS on U.S. Military Preparations

LD101424 Moscow TASS in English 1345 GMT 10 Apr 86

[Text] Washington April 10 TASS -- The United States is playing up an anti-Libyan campaign, preparing a new armed provocation against that independent Arab country. Speaking at a news conference, President Ronald Reagan launched malicious verbal attacks on the Libyan Jamahiriyah. He ill-intentionally distorted the independent foreign policy pursued by Libya and made insulting remarks to the address of its leader Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi.

The President was trying to justify a recent armed provocation staged by the 6th U.S. Fleet against that country and threatened Libya with more military action.

"Won't you be killing a lot of innocent people?" he was asked.

A number of other questions asked during the news conference reflected the serious concern of the American public over the dangerous armed provocations staged by the U.S. Administration in the Mediterranean and over grave consequences which U.S. power politics might have.

However, it was clear from the President's remarks that the White House was not worried at the prospect of civilian casualties that might result from more military action against Libya or at any other possible consequences.

Commenting on the President's remarks, the CBS television company said that he evidently used the tough tone to make it clear that he was contemplating the possibility of one more operation against Libya.

In the meantime the administration does not confine itself to words. According to a report of the UPI news agency, the aircraft carrier America suddenly received an order to cancel its planned call at a French port and to stand by awaiting further orders. At the same time another aircraft carrier, the Coral Sea, was ordered not to return to its base in the United States and to remain in the Port of Malaga, Spain.

Both aircraft carriers as part of a mammoth group of U.S. naval ships [that] took part in the recent armed provocation against Libya.

Many observers are of the opinion, that the plan for a new military attack on Libya is in the final stages of development, while the CBS television company reported that the decision to take military action against Libya had already been made.

According to the ABC television company, several days ago the Pentagon was ordered to make new intelligence photos of the Libyan territory from spy satellites for choosing targets to be hit during a new operation.

It is planned to attack them either with the warplanes based on U.S. aircraft carriers or with FB-111A bombers based in Western Europe.

CBS did not rule out the possibility that strategic B-52 bombers could be used for that purpose, because, as the exercises in Egypt showed, they could fly to the Middle East, drop bombs and return to the United States without making stopovers.

At the same time, as the Newhouse wire service reported, the President okayed the search for effective ways of bringing about a fall of Al-Qadhdhafi's government. Quoting administration officials, the wire service said that measures contemplated for that purpose ranged from small-scale actions devised to harass and embarrass Libya to extreme measures, such as an attempt to topple its leadership through a covert operation, assassination or a direct military attack.

Almost never before has a planned military operation been advertised as widely and openly as it is now, the ABC television company said in connection with the anti-Libyan campaign of the White House.

TASS Cites NBC on Targets

LD110912 Mosow TASS in English 0901 GMT 11 Apr 86

[Text] San Francisco April 11 TASS -- The U.S. Department of Defence is busy devising a plan of new military operations against Libya, the NBC television network reports. On a direct instruction from the White House the Pentagon has drawn up and now specifies the final strategems of the strikes against Libyan military and industrial facilities.

High-ranking Pentagon officials told the NBC that Reagan had already approved in principle the plan of military operations against Libya, which provides for destroying a considerable number of targets. The same officials said that the aircraft carriers "Coral Sea" And "America" were now at a distance of a 24 hour travel from the Libyan coast. According to the television network, Reagan intends to endorse as the main targets the key military facilities on Libya's coast.

The first to be destroyed are four anti-aircraft installations. Then bombers are to strike at three major military airfields located deep in Libyan territory. It is reported that the White House will possibly issue an order to use U.S. bombers based in Britain in air raids on Libya. However, the key role is assigned to carrier-based airforce which, according to the Pentagon design, is to smash Libya's anti-aircraft installations.

U.S. Secretary of the Navy John Lehman made an unambiguous threat when he said, as quoted by the NBC, that the U.S. fleet is ready as never before in history to accomplish any task set by the President. The plan devised by the Pentagon considers a considerable number of different variants, the NBC points out. A top Pentagon official said that the point in question now is not which of them would be accepted by the President but when they would be put into action.

Moscow Arabic Comments

LD101748 Moscow International Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 10 Apr 86

[From the "Window on the Arab World" featured by Aleksandr Timoshkin]

[Text] The President of the United States has once again accused Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, the leader of the Libyan revolution, of supporting international terrorism. Reagan spoke yesterday to the U.S. Soceity of Newspaper Editors and said that the United States will not remain indifferent to the attacks, as he put it, on U.S. interests in Europe. As an excuse for new blatent threats against Libya, the U.S. President cited two bombings: the U.S. aircraft in Athens and the nightclub in West Berlin.

As usual, no evidence was produced supporting the U.S. accusations against Libya. Small wonder, because such proof does not exist. Libya formally condemns terrorist actions like those in Western Europe. Nevertheless, Washington continues to aggravate tension in the southern Mediterranean by keeping its 6th Fleet near the Libyan coast and by pressuring its Atlantic allies to make them participate in the illegal sanctions against Libya. There is talk now about preparations for a huge U.S. military action against Libya. What is significant in this connection is the Pentagon's decision to not return the aircraft carrier Coral Sea to [words indistinct]. There are now 26 warships of the U.S. naval force near the Libyan coast.

What is significant too is that Washington rejects all Libya's proposals for a political dialogue with the United States to settle the bilateral conflicts.

BEGLOV CRITICIZES U.S. 'STRONG-ARM' POLICY

PM100909 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 9 Apr 86 Morning Edition p 5

[Article by APN Political Observer Spartak Beglov: "A 'Dangerous World': Made by Whose Hands?"]

[Text] About a year ago, when certain changes for the better were emerging in Soviet-American relations, one of the leaders of the "new right" in the United States sounded the alarm in the pages of the journal FOREIGN AFFAIRS about the "danger" of a return to the policy of detente which was hanging over America. They began to make it clear to President Reagan that he would "bitterly disappoint" his supporters if he moves in that direction. On the very of eve of the President's departure for the Soviet-American summit meeting last November, Pentagon chief Caspar Weinberger sanctioned the "leak" to the press of his personal letter to the head of the administration directly demanding that he make no concessions in Geneva that could slow down the rate of the rearming of the United States. This was justified in terms of threadbare stories and distorted figures about the mythical "Soviet superiority."

The conclusions drawn by those political observers who considered such "leaks" the fruit of a collective decision were not without foundation. In particular, the Californian newspaper TRIBUNE wrote that "the administration was frightened -- frightened that more and more Americans see it, and not the Soviet Union, as the main obstacle to arms control." Let us add: It was even more frightened that Geneva would make the attainment of mutually acceptable agreements on disarmament realistic.

During those days American television commentators spoke of the "struggle for Reagan" which had been launched in Washington.

Terrible pictures were painted of the intensifying disagreements between C. Weinberger and G. Shultz, although ultimately these "differences" amounted only to the fact that while the Pentagon chief gave preference to the buildup of military strength, the State Department leader was more concerned about how to use this strength more effectively in regional conflicts. Yet after R. McFarlane's resignation as national security adviser to the President in December, the magazine U.S. NEWS AND WORLD REPORT explained: "A war is being waged for influence on President Reagan... In connection with these conflicts within the administration, policy is at stake... How is the spirit of Geneva to be preserved?"

I foresee perplexity on the part of the reader: How can there be any question of a "struggle for Reagan," when he himself came to power as the acknowledged leader of the supporters of the so-called "hard line" in foreign policy and of American military superiority? The answer apparently lies in the fact that the show of a "struggle between the supporters of hard and moderate lines" within the apparatus of power was played out for the broad public with a view to preventing sentiments in favor of the revival of detente from prevailing over the line of confrontation -- the line pursued by a close-knit group of guardians of the imperial interests of America's ruling class.

Thus, it transpires that the powers that be in Washington are demonstrating their unwillingness to accept the philosophy of Geneva, with its acceptance of the need for a new approach to world affairs and the acceleration of practical measures in the disarmament sphere. To state this frankly would be to take on all the responsibility for undermining the hopes of millions of people. American policy has an old method of ensuring the continuity of the strong-arm course. It is to provoke conflicts, and that includes fanning the flames in hotbeds of tension that have long existed. And all for the sake of brandishing the bugaboo of the "threat to U.S. vital interests" as a kind of mandate to military tyranny in various parts of the world.

The past is rich in examples of how this "continuity American-style" has been established by carefully prepared acts by the U.S. military intelligence departments. This April sees the 25th anniversary of the U.S. attempt at armed intervention against Cuba in the Bay of Pigs. This was carried out by counterrevolutionary emigre rabble trained on American territory. The American "hawks," demanding approval for this adventure from John Kennedy, who had only just taken office as President, promised him an easy victory by the then "contras" over a "regime that does not enjoy the people's support." In fact, things turned out differently.

In the bitterness of defeat, the young White House incumbent made no secret of the fact that he had been the victim of politicians and generals who had misled him. "Victory always has a thousand fathers, but defeat is doomed to be an orphan," said Kennedy quoting the old saying. But in conversations with people close to him, he specifically named the CIA and the Pentagon as the "godfathers" of the failed adventure.

After John Kennedy's assassination in November 1963, Lyndon Johnson took his place in the presidential chair. The next act to assert the continuity of the "policy of strength" was not long in coming. Only a month later, a report from the Pentagon chief on the "dangerous turn of events" in Vietnam, with the colors deliberately laid on thick, was on the new President's desk. And a month later -- in a still more insistent form -- there was a proposal by the Joint Chiefs of Staff for direct American military intervention in the affairs of a country many thousands of miles from the United States. A little over 6 months later the Americans were deep in the quagmire of the "dirty war," probably the most inglorious of all the adventures ever undertaken for the sake of the illusion of U.S. "imperial might." Under the influence of the false story about an "unprovoked attack by communist Vietnam's patrol boats on the American destroyer Maddox in the Gulf of Tonkin," the two houses of the U.S. Congress almost unanimously (with only two votes "against") gave the American President unlimited powers to wage war in Indochina. But 4 years later the Senate Foreign Relations Committee was forces to return to the investigation of this fabricated incident. And Senator Fulbright, chairman of the committee, could not forgive himself for being led by the President in August 1964 when he put forward the resolution in favor of military interference, without having taken the trouble to investigate what was truth and what was lies. Lyndon Johnson himself was forced to refrain from running for a second term as president. Understandably: The abuse of strength and lies is not a firm basis for renewing a mandate to power.

The parallels between the past and present suggest themselves. Suffice it to look at the events of the second half of March this year. Sudden fits of American strong-arm policy have shaken the earth one after another: in Nevada, on the Nicaraguan borders, in the Mediterranean.

Even President Reagan himself, setting off for California on vacation, was forced to say this about the situation which had been created: "This is a dangerous world!"

But who made it dangerous? Washington's actions reveal not only forgetfulness of the lessons of history. There is this open principle: "More of the same." At a time when new opportunities have opened up for a change for the better, opportunities created by the foreign policy platform of the 27th CPSU Congress, Washington, as if in the spirit of deliberate disregard for the future, is making it clear: American policy is influenced by a choice made in the past.

At the same time, on leaving Geneva the U.S. President emphatically declared his "determination to use every opportunity to create a more secure world." A public opinion poll carried out in the United States on the very eve of Geneva showed that the vast majority (84 percent) would unhesitatingly support these words. This is evidently the choice of all ordinary Americans. The emptiness behind the words about peace uttered by the head of the American Administration in Geneva stands out vividly against this background. In the opinion of certain American observers, such as Flora Lewis of THE NEW YORK TIMES, the recent series of militarist acts should be seen as nothing but an attempt by President Reagan to "justify himself to his right-wing supporters" if only for the fact that he did utter those words in Geneva.

If that is so, unavoidable questions arise. With whom are the Soviet Union and the other countries of the world dealing when they conduct a dialogue with the United States? With an America sincerely committed to ending the arms race and creating firm foundations for security on a reciprocal basis? Or with a group of guardians of U.S. imperialist interests obsessed with the gamble on strength?

Strength, as a wise man in the last century said, is not a cure. Strength destroys and corrupts, and absolute strength destroyes absolutely. This kind of wisdom was and is the main thing lacking in American policy.

U.S. USES REGIONAL CONFLICTS TO EVADE USSR PROPOSALS

LD101647 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1415 GMT 10 Apr 86

[Text] Moscow, 10 Apr (TASS) -- TASS political observer Boris Shabayev writes: Assessing the state of American-Libyan relations the other day, THE WASHINGTON POST wrote that with every step they are moving ever closer to the threshold that in previous times would have been regarded as a state of war. And a new step in this direction was not long in coming: In Washington it was announced at the highest level that the United States is ready to inflict a military blow on this country. With cynical frankness the drawing up of a "new, revised list of targets on Libyan territory, attacks on which will probably! [TASS exclamation point] result in the murder of many civilian inhabitants" is reported. Variants are being examined of such an attack with the use of the carrier-based aircraft of the 6th Fleet, aircraft based in Western Europe, or of strategic B-52 bombers directly from U.S. territory, and what is even better -- without risk of losses -- of a missile strike. The whole militaristic hysteria is being whipped up to the accompaniment of a propagandistic hullabaloo, as unrestrained as it is groundless, about the supposed "threat" Libya poses to the United States. A well-known device already tried out during the invasion of tiny Grenada!

Washington is also careening toward the same dangerous theshold in Central America. On Wednesday the American Fleet started its latest provocative demonstration of combat might off the Nicaraguan coast. Taking part were 31 ships, submarines, and airplanes. Neighboring Honduras is inundated with American troops and official representatives of the U.S. Administration "do not exclude" the possibility of their direct participation in operations against Nicaragua.

Washington has also taken a new step in fanning the flames of its undeclared war against Democratic Afghanistan, having taken a decision to supplement its weapons deliveries to the dushman bands with "Stinger" antiaircraft missiles, "an ideal weapon for terrorists," as even the American press admits.

Libya, Nicaragua, Afghanistan...calling the situations there "regional conflict," official Washington is verbally advocating their settlement. What is more, it is even making the solution to global questions of safeguarding peace and security dependent on such a settlement. In actual fact, however, it is playing a risky game of chance, fanning the flame of already existing conflicts and kindling the hotbeds of new conflicts, bringing them up to a dangerous and unpredictable threshold. The White House is working towards even greater bloodshed in the world and is reducing the chances of a political settlement of the so called regional conflicts, the influential LOS ANGELES TIMES notes.

It is difficult to believe that Washington does not realize the danger that awaits the world beyond this threshold. It is rather a matter of something else: The U.S. Administration needs regional conflicts and an atmosphere of confrontation in order to evade giving a businesslike and constructive answer to the all-embracing set of Soviet peace initiatives and is trying to achieve at any price the implementation of its hegemonistic military-poltical aims. It seems as though, for the sake of this, it is ready even to step beyond the threshold...

U.S. TO CONTINUE 'AGGRESSION' AGAINST NICARAGUA

Reagan News Conference Cited

LD101331 Moscow TASS in English 1239 GMT 10 Apr 86

[Text] Washington April 10 TASS -- President Reagan's statement at a press conference here has reaffirmed that the United States is going to stick to its policy of aggression with regard to Nicaragua.

In a bid to put the blame at someone else's door, the White House chief accused the Sandinist government of "torpedoing" the Contadora talks.

It is common knowledge that it is the United States which is fully responsible for the group's failure to settle so far the Central American crisis by peaceful means.

Thus, acting on Washington's instructions, the representatives of Honduras, El Salvador and Costa Rica walked out of the Contadora and Support Group conference in Panama the other day in an attempt to bring the talks on peace in the region into an impasse.

Reagan described the hired killers engaged in the U.S. proxy war against the Nicaraguan people as "freedom fighters" and "democratic resistance."

The time for making yet another anti-Nicaraguan demarche was not accidental, since the Congress will have on April 15 the final vote on the question of allocating millions of dollars for the terrorist activity of the contras.

Fearing that the White House request for bigger military aid to the mercenary bandits will suffer a failure, official Washington has launched lately a frantic pressure campaign against American legislators and the general public by resorting to open blackmail and malicious invective against Nicaragua.

The United States' support for the contras was hindering progress along the way of settling the Central American conflict peacefully, concluded a report out here, by Inter-American Dialogue, the group comprising about sixty prominent public and political figures from countries in the Western Hemisphere.

Among the group members are former U.S. Secretaries of State Cyrus Vance and Edmund Muskie, former U.S. Defence Secretaries Robert McNamara and Elliot Richardson, representatives of Latin American nations.

The group members demanded in their report that Washington discontinue backing the Nicaraguan contras. The White House's course might result in direct U.S. intervention in the region, they warned.

According to the report, Washington's undeclared war against the Sandinist government brought immeasurable suffering to the Nicaraguan people. 6,000 Nicaraguans were perished in 1985 alone. Heavy damage was caused to the country's economy.

Former U.S. Officials Cited

LD102120 Moscow TASS in English 0705 GMT 10 Apr 86

[Text] Washington April 10 TASS -- The assistance rendered by the U.S. to "contras" blocks the progress on the way to a peaceful settlement of the conflict in Central America. This conclusion is drawn in a report of the "Inter-American Dialogue" group circulated here which consists of 60 prominent public and political figures of the Western Hemisphere. These include former U.S. Secretaries R. McNamara and E. Richardson, former Presidents of Ecuador G. Plaza and O. Hurtado, former President of Panama N. Barletta and former President of Colombia F. Gomez.

In their report members of the group demand that Washington discontinue altogether any support for the Nicaraguan counterrevolutionary gangs. They warn that the present-day course of the White House can lead to a direct U.S. armed invasion of the region.

The report points out that the undeclared war waged by Washington against the Sandinista government has caused immeasurable suffering to the Nicaraguan people. In 1985 alone it claimed the lives of 6,000 Nicaraguans. Considerable damage was inflicted to Nicaraguan economy. According to the document, negotiations open up the best way to ensuring peace in conditions of security in Central America. Political solutions and not military victories are a realistic alternative to a protracted war.

In the opinion of "Inter-American Dialogue", through the efforts of the member countries of the Contadora Group a constructive basis was created for a peaceful settlement in the region. However, the report emphasizes, the settlement is impossible until the outside interference in the internal affairs of the Central American countries is stopped, until their national sovereignty is ensured.

Sol Linowitz, a well-known American diplomat, co-chairman of "Inter-American Dialogue", said at a press conference here that the U.S. policy in Central America, specifically, its support for the "contras", was aimed at overthrowing the Nicaraguan Government and not at achieving a peaceful settlement.

G. Plaza, former president of Ecuador, pointed out that the present course of Washington was not supported by Latin America.

U.S. 'Pressuring' Latin Americans

LD091738 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0830 GMT 9 Apr 86

[Vitaliy Sobolev commentary]

[Text] As PRENSA LATINA reports, Miguel d'Escoto, the Nicaraguan minister of foreign affairs, has called the conference of the Contadora Group, which has been held in Panama, highly positive, and accused the United States of blocking the process of a peaceful settlement in Central America. Our commentator Vitaliy Sobolev is at the microphone:

In a report from the session of the 13 Latin American ministers who discussed the prospects for a political solution of the problems of Central America, Lloyd, a U.S. television correspondent, noted: At the meeting there is an obvious feeling of direct and indirect pressure from the United States. U.S. Embassy representatives maintained close contact with some of the participants in the conference. The United States was evidently striving to suppress any criticism of President Reagan's appeal for aid to the contras.

To suppress criticism of the U.S. undeclared war against Nicaragua in official circles in Latin America is an impossible task. That position of Latin America has already been defined precisely and publicly. Such criticism was heard again at the Contadora Group conference, inasmuch as the U.S. Congress started work again as from Tuesday, and the House of Representatives has to examine again the appeal of the government, already rejected once, for a sum of $100 million for the Somozists. The offer of this $100 million will noticeably complicate both the situation in Central America and the Contadora Group's resolution of its task of finding a peaceful settlement.

As far as the conference that has just concluded is concerned, the behind-the-scenes intrigues of the U.S. Government services have led to the planned drawing-up of a final version of a peace document not being implemented. Washington's placemen do not agree with the withdrawal of U.S. troops and they are demanding that Nicaragua reduces its troops and arms. And that is at the very moment when they are giving extra weapons and money to the Somozists.

Nevertheless, the conference performed its role. It designated the periods and aims for a new stage in the Contadora process, and affirmed the firm will of the Latin Americans to achieve a peaceful solution of the problems of Central America. The U.S. congressmen will undoubtedly have to bear their views in mind in their discussions of the $100 million requested by the White House.

IZVESTIYA: U.S. USES ISRAEL TO FUEL MIDEAST TENSION

PM081548 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 7 Apr 86 Morning Edition pp 4-5

[Own Political Observer K. Geyvandov article: "Near East: Why the Explosive Situation Is Continuing"]

[Text] Recently we saw how the "war of nerves" that has been waged for a long time by the U.S. Administration against Libya was switched by the Pentagon to a real and "hot" war. The U.S. naval armada concentrated off the Libyan coast carried out acts of armed aggression against the independent state.

At the same time, the intensive buildup of the U.S. military presence in the Persian Gulf region is not easing off for a minute. No end is in sight to the Israeli occupation of the West Bank of the Jordan, the Gaza sector, or southern Lebanon.

The actions of U.S. imperialism and its Israeli sidekicks are becoming increasingly impudent and cynical each time. Speaking, for instance, about the Pentagon's military adventures off the Libyan coast, the CBS news anchorman stated, citing official sources: The United States has more than adequate grounds for carrying out a military strike against Libya... Al-Qadhdhafi (the leader of the Libyan revolution -- K.G.) is taking part in new plots against U.S. and Israeli plans.

One wonders what they are trying to hide by juggling the words "plans" and "plots." The liberation of former colonies and semicolonies was a major political and ideological blow to capitalism in a strategically important and resource-rich part of the Near East. A slow, difficult, but irreversible process of socioeconomic transformations is under way in the lives of the peoples of many countries.

On the other hand, through political maneuvering, promises, bribery, military threats, blackmail, and often plain interference in the internal affairs of the liberated countries capitalism has largely succeeded in saving the relations of economic dependence that existed previously. Acting in this way, imperialism has managed to create and organize a most sophisticated system of neocolonial exploitation and to harness a considerable number of liberated states more closely to its line. Certain countries in the Near East have not avoided that fate.

Certain countries, but not all. That is why the strategic objective which the Washington administration has been trying to achieve for the last few years is to change this correlation of forces and place all the Near East countries as far as possible under its control. And since this objective is being pursued with the help of Zionists from Tel Aviv, the U.S. mass media talk about U.S.-Israeli plans. The Arab states' desire to remain independent and to continue the process of socioeconomic transformations is natural, hence their opposition to the diktat and shackles that U.S. imperialism strives to establish, opposition which is termed a "plot" against Washington's aforesaid "plans."

There is no doubt that the U.S. Administration considers its obstructionist policy with regard to a just and comprehensive settlement of the conflict in the region to be the main means of achieving its goals in the Near East. The essence of the question boils down to two fundamental provisions, whose implementation Washington is making every effort to hinder. First -- the liberation of Arab lands occupied by an Israel that has been armed to the teeth by the United States itself. Second -- the complete restoration of the legitimate national rights of the Arab people of Palestine, including their right to self-determination and the establishment of an independent state.

Ultimately the U.S. Administration's current policy blatantly flouts the UN General Assembly resolution of 1947 on the division of Palestine, which envisaged the creation of two states -- Jewish and Arab -- on its territory. In recent years alone the United Nations has repeatedly condemned Israel's expansionist policy carried out with Washington's complete support, and favored an immediate just and comprehensive Near East settlement. However, owning to the U.S. Administration's continuing obstruction it has not yet been possible to embark on the elimination of this dangerous seat of tension.

Moreover, by giving Tel Aviv military, financial, and political support, Washington inspires it to new adventures in the region for the sake of implementing its overall imperialist plans. That is how the aggression which Israel started in Lebanon in 1982 and which is to all intents and purposes continuing even now should be seen. This aggression was intended to fulfill two strategic goals. First, to destroy the PLO and subsequently to remove the Palestinian problem from the agenda through new separate deals. Second, to interfere in the Lebanese internal political crisis that began in 1975 and resolve it in Israel's own interests.

It failed to fulfill either of the set goals although, it must be admitted, after the Israeli aggression of 1982 differences of opinion emerged at the United Nations and there was an exacerbation of contradictions, which continue to hamper unity among the ranks of the Palestinian resistance movement. Nonetheless, neither Washington nor Tel Aviv have abandoned their schemes. Thus, occupying part of Lebanese territory and encouraging operations by its agents, Israel is striving at all cost to thwart all Lebanese efforts to settle the domestic political crisis. The plans of the U.S.-Israeli partners make no allowance for the resurrection of an independent, unified, territorially integral, and sovereign Lebanon. In its place they would like to deal with splinter states organized along sectarian lines. It would then be easier to pursue the "divide and rule" policy and start carving up the Near East to suit the Americans.

It is typical that Washington sees each step it takes in the Near East region, which is located in direct proximity to the borders of the Soviet Union, in light of East-West confrontation. In particular this principle also forms the basis of the "strategic cooperation" agreement concluded between the United States and Israel. Operating within the framework of the aforesaid agreement under conditions of secrecy, a permanent U.S.-Israeli military group has been formed in order, in the words of a U.S. State Department spokesman, "to examine the threat to our joint interests created by the growth of Soviet interference in the Near East."

It is not hard to guess that "Soviet interference" in this instance is the term given to the Soviet Union's support for the struggle of the Arab countries and peoples against the U.S. Administration's hegemonist ambitions and for the elimination of the consequences of Israeli aggression and a just Near East settlement. And Tel Aviv believes this to be a suitable case, contrary to the Israeli people's national interests, for playing up to Washington in its dangerous ventures aimed at confrontation with the Soviet Union. This is being done by the Israeli Government, which has given its consent to the construction on its territory of a powerful transmitter for the Voice of America in order to broadcast slanderous propaganda gainst the Soviet Union and to involve Israel in the implementation of the U.S. "star wars" program.

Crises and conflicts create fertile soil for international terrorism. In the Near East the correctness of this conclusion is confirmed in each action by the U.S. Administration and its Israeli sidekicks.

Terrorism has been elevated by them to the level of state policy and is practiced by the United States in the form of the "Reagan doctrine" or the "neoglobalism doctrine" and by Israel on the pretext of "ensuring security" (this is used to cover such acts of piracy as the bombing of Tunis, which is thousands of kilometers away, by Israeli aircraft -- an act which resulted in human casualties. -- K.G.)

In military language the "Reagan doctrine" is linked with low-level conflicts, which immediately reveals its terrorist nature. The essence of the doctrine lies in declaring war on virtually the entire so-called Third World and attempting by force of arms to impose the U.S. will on other peoples, to destabilize the situation in states that have embarked on the path of independent development, and to overthrow the regimes that exist there. This, according to THE WASHINGTON POST, is exactly what the CIA and the Pentagon did against Libya, whose government the U.S. Administration believes itself justified in declaring... an outlaw.

The Soviet Union clearly realizes how serious a danger is posed by unsettled regional crises and conflicts. It was therefore no accident that M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, speaking at the party's 27th congress, stated: "We advocate activating the collective search for ways of settling the conflicts in the Near and Middle East, Central America, southern Africa, and all the planet's trouble spots. This is persistently required by the interests of universal security." And these are not just statements designed for propaganda effect. Extensive Soviet proposals distinguished by constructiveness and breadth of scope exist on all questions of settling regional conflicts. In particular, a recent proposal concerns the Mediterranean Sea and proposes immediately holding talks aimed at resolving the question on withdrawing U.S. and Soviet naval fleets from the area.

However, the U.S. Administration is still conducting matters in a direction diametrically opposed to the settlement of regional conflicts. Of course, the muscle-flexing on Grenada or off the Libyan coast may win short-term applause from U.S. "hawks." But there is no doubt that in the long term it does nothing to make the world -- including the American people -- more secure.

U.S. ARTICLE ON 'LOW-INTENSITY CONFLICT' VIEWED

LD091759 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 2235 GMT 8 Apr 86

[Text] New York, 9 Apr (TASS) -- TASS correspondent Nikolay Setunskiy reports:

A semiofficial Pentagon journal THE MILITARY REVIEW has published an article claiming to be an elaboration of the "theory" of the so-called "low-intensity conflict." This is how official Washington denotes undeclared aggressive wars aimed at overthrowing the governments of sovereign countries disliked by the United States, or at suppressing national liberation movements.

"Low-intensity conflicts" are seen by U.S. Administration as playing an important part in the implementation of the interventionist doctrine of neoglobalism, or, as the U.S. press calls it, "the Reagan doctrine." It is know that within its guidelines the White House is expanding the scale of the undeclared wars against Afghanistan and Nicaragua and escalating subversive activities against Angola and Cambodia.

THE MILITARY REVIEW resorts to verbal tightrope-walking, trying to impart the appearance of legality to the military ventures against those states whose policies the United States does approve.

Thus, it tries to prove that the war waged by "developed societies" -- and the United States and its NATO allies are seen as such, first of all -- against "primitive ones" ...cannot be called a war in the conventional sense of the word, but, the journal preaches, it should be called "a conflict."

Recalling the nuclear bombings of Hiroshima and Nagasaki and the destruction of Dresden by the U.S. Air Force during World War II, the journal appeals cynically for "casualties among the civilian population" not to be taken into account when carrying out aggressive actions. "In less developed countries the most current commodity is, usually, people," Pentagon "theoreticians" reason callously, so one should not recoil from violence.

Thus the Pentagon is giving its blessing to every kind of terror committed by cutthroats from the "Green Berets," "Rangers" and other "special units" which are advertized persistently on the pages of THE MILITARY REVIEW.

The journal points out straightforwardly where the Pentagon intends to apply in practice its chauvinistic "principles" of conducting "low-intensity conflict." Central America is named first. That is why, as can be seen from the article, a contingent of U.S. troops is concentrated in Honduras bordering on Nicaragua, and provocative military exercises are being conducted continuously there.

KRASNAYA ZVEZDA SCORES CHESAPEAKE BAY EXERCISES

PM081511 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 8 Apr 86 First Edition p 3

[TASS report: "Looking for 'Terrorists'"]

[Text] Washington, 7 Apr -- The picturesque Chesapeake Bay is a favorite vacation area for the people of Washinton and Baltimore and other inhabitants of the east coast. On its shores you can often see many swimming and fishing enthusiasts. But in recent days a different kind of "fishing" has been taking place in the bay. They are looking for "hostile forces" that have penetrated American territorial waters and are planning to mine a series of vessels and strategic targets. The U.S. Coast Guard and special subunits of naval submariners are charged with stopping these operations.

It is noteworthy that this is the first time that such exercises have taken place in this usually quiet corner of the United States. It is a sign of the times.

The maneuvers pursue the goal not only of increasing the combat readiness of the U.S. Coast Guard and Navy, but also of creating the impression among Americans that the United States is constantly threatened by "terrorists" and unfriendly states.

The initiators of the provocative exercises in Chesapeake Bay should remember: It was not Nicaragua that mined American ports, but the United States that used CIA agents to lay mines in Nicaraguan ports. It was not Libya that recently carried out a brazen armed sortie off the U.S. coast, but Washington that undertook an act of aggression in the Gulf of Sidra. Lastly, it was not Soviet ships that violated U.S. territorial waters, but two U.S. 6th Fleet warships that recently invaded the USSR's territorial waters off Crimea.

PRAVDA SUMMARIZES USSR-U.S. UN ASSOCIATION MEETING

PM091452 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 8 Apr 86 First Edition p 5

[Report by V. Gan: "Fruitful Exchange"]

[Text] Washington, 7 Apr -- The 3-day conference of representatives of the Soviet and U.S. United Nations Associations which has ended here was devoted to discussion of the most topical problems of the present day. The regular meeting of the two countries' representatives, which was presided over by Academician G.A. Arbatov, chairman of the Soviet United Nations Association, and the prominent political and public figure E. Richardson, chairman of the U.S. Association, concentrated its attention on general questions of the international situation and Soviet-American relations. Participants in the discussions were unanimously in favor of enhancing the UN role in the international arena, which must be assisted to a considerable extent by the fact that 1986 has been proclaimed International Year of Peace. In this connection the Soviet side condemned the illegal decision made by the U.S. Administration to reduce the number of USSR personnel attached to the United Nations, which is contrary to the UN Charter and international law.

A frank exchange of opinions took place on questions relating to curbing the nuclear arms race, which helped to elucidate the positions of both sides. The USSR delegation acquainted the American participants in the meeting in detail with the all-embracing disarmament program put forward by the USSR in January this year. The need to use all forces to help to prevent the arms race from spreading into space was stressed.

The participants in the meeting unanimously indicated the interesting and meaningful nature of the discussions. Many specific wishes were expressed at the meeting concerning ways and forms of continuing exchanges via the two countries' associations.

PENTAGON TO SUPPLY TOW MISSILES TO PAKISTAN

PM110727 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 10 Apr 86 First Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Where Are the Missiles Targeted?"]

[Text] Washington, 9 Apr -- The Pentagon has officially informed the U.S. Congress of its intention ot supply Pakistan's military regime with more than 2,000 TOW antitank missiles. The total cost of the planned deal is estimated at $20 million.

In a statement on this subject, the American Defense Department basically admitted that in continuing to step up military deliveries to the Islamabad regime the United States pursues selfish goals in the region.

The Washington administration has long sought to use Pakistan as a proponent of its policy in South Asia and the Persian Gulf region.

JAPANESE GOVERNMENT DEPLORES NEVADA EXPLOSION

LD110841 Moscow TASS in English 0705 GMT 11 Apr 86

[Text] Tokyo April 11 TASS -- Japanese Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe said that his government deplored the U.S. nuclear test conducted in Nevada state on Thursday. Answering inquiries from deputies at the Foreign Affairs Committee of the Lower Chamber of the Parliament, he stressed that "Japan declares for a full ban on all nuclear testing. We resolutely demand an end to nuclear testing."

KIM CHONG-IL REPORTEDLY TO VISIT MOSCOW

OW110031 Tokyo KYODO in English 0006 GMT 11 Apr 86

[Text] Hong Kong, April 11 KYODO -- The Soviet Union has invited Kim Chong-il, son of North Korean President Kim Il-song, to Moscow in an action regarded as official recognition of the junior Kim as Pyongyang's next leader, according to the Hong Kong weekly FAR EASTERN ECONOMIC REVIEW.

Kim Chong-il will visit Moscow in the second half of this year, the magazine says in its latest edition. It says the Soviet action will push North Korea to speed up its moves toward transfer of power from Kim Il-song, 73, to his 44-year-old son. President Kim will turn 74 next Tuesday. Relations between the Soviet Union and North Korea have become closer following Kim Il-song's visit to Moscow in 1984.

The magazine also says Soviet President Andrey Gromyko will visit Pyongyang in July or later to mark the 25th anniversary of the conclusion of a bilateral treaty of friendship and mutual cooperation.

USSR SAID TO APPOINT NEW AMBASSADOR TO JAPAN

OW100257 Tokyo KYODO in English 0246 GMT 10 Apr 86

[Excerpt] Tokyo, April 10 KYODO -- The Soviet Union has picked Nikolay Solovyev, a career diplomat, as ambassador to Japan to succeed Petr Abrasimov, Japanese Government sources said Thursday. Moscow has already sought the Japanese Government's agreement to Solovyev's appointment, which Tokyo is expected to give soon, according to the sources.

Solovyev, 54, is thief of the Foreign Ministry's second Far East division, and is known as an expert on Japanese affairs. It is not known when he will take his Tokyo post, but some sources predict that he will come shortly after a planned visit by Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe to the Soviet Union in late May.

JAPAN, USSR REOPEN MOSCOW FISHERY TALKS

OW091205 Tokyo KYODO in English 1156 GMT 9 Apr 86

[Text] Moscow, April 9 KYODO -- Japan and the Soviet Union resumed Wednesday their ministerial talks in Moscow with a pledge to break an impasse in deadlocked negotiations for setting fishing conditions and catch quotas in each other's 200-mile economic zones.

In sharp contrast to a brief opening speech on the first day of the bilateral talks, Soviet Fisheries Minister Vladimir Kamentsev looked grim, Japanese officials said. "We would like to develop our fishery and friendly relations in a spirit of reciprocity," he was quoted as saying.

In reply, Tsutomu Hata, Japanese Minister of agriculture, forestry and fisheries, stressed that fishery is playing a central role in our relations requiring close cooperation since we are neighbors, they said.

Japanese Minister Received

LD101143 Moscow TASS in English 1126 GMT 10 Apr 86

[Text] Moscow April 10 TASS -- Vsevolod Murakhovskiy, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the USSR state agro-industrial committee, today received Tsutomu Hata, Japan's minister for farming, forestry and fisheries.

The sides discussed questions of cooperation in fisheries that were of mutual interest. Vladimir Kamentsev, Soviet minister for fisheries, and Yasue Katori, Japan's ambassador to the USSR, took part in the conversation.

JAPAN TO SET UP BODY TO DISCUSS SDI PARTICIPATION

LD101739 Moscow TASS in English 0627 GMT 10 Apr 86

[Text] Tokyo April 10 TASS -- The Japanese Government will shortly set up a special body to decide on participation in the American "Strategic Defence Initiative" programme, according to Koichi Kato, director-general of the Defense Agency.

He disclosed, speaking in parliament, that the new commission would study U.S. proposals gathered by the third delegation of experts from government agencies and private concerns, who recently completed a tour of U.S. military space centres.

Government officials announced earlier that the decision on Japan's involvement in the "star wars" programme could be adopted on the basis of the delegation's recommendations.

DPRK COMMITTEE HITS 'MILITARIST PREPARATIONS' IN SOUTH

PM091346 MOSCOW PRAVDA in Russian 9 Apr 86 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Resolute Condemnation"]

[Text] Pyongyang, 8 Apr -- A declaration by the Committee for the Peaceful Unification of the Motherland was published here today. On behalf of the Korean people, it resolutely condemns the militarist preparations by the United States and the Seoul regime in the southern part of the Korean peninsula. The document notes that these aggressive aspirations, clearly expressed at the recent U.S.-South Korean conference on security questions, lead to a growing danger of war in Korea and place in jeopardy the fate of the dialogue between the country's North and South.

The committee demanded the withdrawal of U.S. troops from the south of Korea.

BHUTTO RETURNS TO MASS RECEPTION IN PAKISTAN

BK101459 Moscow in Hindi to India 1400 GMT 10 Apr 86

[Text] Thousands of people today welcomed opposition leader Benazir Bhutto in the Pakistani city of Lahore; she has returned to her country following exile. She told newsmen that democratic changes are essential in Pakistan. With the return of Benazir Bhutto, the opposition is launching a new nationwide campaign for elections and the resignation of Ziaul Haq. Benazir Bhutto is the leader of the Pakistan People's Party. This party was founded by her father Zulfiqar Ali Bhutto who was the prime minister of Pakistan. He was hanged following the 1979 military takeover.

DRA TRIBAL JIRGA CONTINUES DELIBERATIONS IN KABUL

LD102136 Moscow TASS in English 1212 GMT 10 Apr 86

[Text] Kabul April 10 TASS -- The aggression against the free Pashtun tribes had been going on two years by order of U.S. imerialism's hirelings, said a resolution of the jirga (assembly) of the free tribes held in Kabul on April 9-10.

The jirga was attended by representatives of the elders of all the free tribes.

The resolution said that the aggression against the Pashtuns was launched because the free tribes were not allowing the United States, the worst enemy of the Moslems, to persist in evil on their soil, to establish there its military bases and espionage centres, or to use the land of the Pashuns for continuing the undeclared war against revolutionary Afghanistan.

Sanguinary military operations against the (?Sindis), Baluchis and Pashtuns became common in Pakistan during the nine-year rule of the dictatorship of the generals -- imperialist agents, the resolution said.

Besides, Afghan counter-revolutionary elements were provoking disorders, threatening security, terrorising tribal chiefs, and kindling clashes between tribes in the tribal area.

Under these conditions, the holding of the jirga in keeping with customs and traditions of the ancestors and the norms of Shari'a, the search for collective decisions and solidarity in the face of the imperialist aggressors received great importance, the resolution pointed out.

The Pakistani rulers, in violation of all treaties, encroached on traditional and historical independence, customs, faith, honour and life of the free tribes.

The jirga declared that the free Pashtun tribes were in the state of irreconcilable enmity with them.

All the free Pashtun tribes decided to join ranks in the struggle against the enemies of freedom, honour, faith and their life, and expel them from their land. The jirga called for unity in any conditions and for the search for all ways and means to achieve victory.

The free Pashtun tribes voiced their complete support for the people's revolution in Afghanistan, the revolution's aim being the construction of a prosperous Afghanistan -- a "historic home for all Pashtun tribes" -- and a happy life for all working people.

That task was fully in accord with the principles of the holy religion of Islam, the resolution pointed out, adding that Afghanistan's revolutionary government was respecting the customs, traditions and belief of the people and, what was most important, was handling all tasks by relying on the jirga decisions and consulting the people.

"Our historic jirga calls on all Afghan refugees to free themselves from the nets of imperialism and convene a jirga with the participation of the elders of the free Pashtu tribes and the Pashtuns living on this side of the border," the resolution went.

The Pashtuns did not agree to play the part of obedient puppets whom American imperialism was seeking to use for kindling the conflagration in the region.

The deceived Afghans wanted to return home as soon as possible, but the gangs of Afghan counter-revolutionaries, Pakistani army, police and militia were preventing them from doing that, the resolution asserted.

They wanted to keep the Afghans by force, wanted to use them for destroying their own houses in Afghanistan and draw the Pashtuns on this side of the border into war, it pointed out.

The jirga of the free Pashtun tribes came out in favour of expelling from their regions the Afghan dushmans who jointly with the Pakistani Army by order of their American bosses were waging a bloody war on the free tribes.

The representative jirga of the free Pashtun tribes declared their complete solidarity wiht the struggle of all Pakistani supporters of the Republic (Democratic Movement) against imperialism, and especially their solidarity with the downtrodden peoples -- the Sindis, Baluchis and Pashtuns.

"We are thankful to the Soviet Union for assistance to revolutionary Afghanistan in defending its freedom and the gains of the Afghan revolution, including its military and great economic aid.

The free Pashtun tribes know the Soviet Union as a friend of all Afghan people, of all Pashtuns, a friend who extends all-round and selfless aid to the Afghans at so difficult a time," the resolution said.

DRA PROTESTS TO PAKISTAN ON BORDER VIOLATION

LD091106 Moscow TASS in English 0845 GMT 8 Apr 86

[Text] Kabul April 9 TASS — The charge d'affaires of Pakistan in the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan (DRA) was summoned to the DRA Foreign Ministry where the following was stated to him:

On March 30, 1986 two Pakistani airforce fighters violated the DRA border in the area of Chandargar, Paktia Province, and flew 13 kilometres deep into Afghanistan's airspace.

The DRA Government strongly condemns this provocative action by the Pakistani military authorities and demands an end to the actions of this kind, which strain still more relations between the two countries.

At the same time, in their attempts to divert the attention of the Pakistani public from these acts of aggression against Afghanistan, the Islamabad authorities levelled charges against the DRA that the Afghan artillery had allegedly shelled the border area of Momand (Pakistan) on March 30. After a thorough study of all the circumstances linked with this charge, the respective bodies of the DRA described it as totally groundless. The DRA Government demands that an end be put to such false accusations on the part of the Pakistani military authorities.

SOVIET SAPPER RECEIVES DECORATION IN AFGHANISTAN

PM081340 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 5 Apr 86 Second Edition p 2

[Correspondent Major A. Oliynik report: "Assistance to Afghan Sappers"]

[Text] The convoy carrying a shipment of provisions and medicines for the inhabitants of isolated villages was almost at its destination when it approached the canyon. Guards Captain V. Taranenko, member of the traffic security detachment, advanced with a group of sappers. Combat experience told the officer that this section of the highway could be mined.

Servicemen started inspecting the dangerous sector centimeter by centimeter with mine detectors and probes. Suddenly Guards Sergeant V. Minin reported that he had discovered a mine. Taranenko personally started defusing the explosive device. He dug away the soil around it and exposed the ribbed surface of a mine. The detonator was within reach. But the sapper's experienced eyes noticed the cables leading to the side. The officer understood: The dushmans had set a trap for the sapper and the mine had been booby-trapped.

Taranenko defused the mine, and the motor vehicle convoy moved on toward its destination.

Guards Capt Taranenko, commander of an engineering-sapper company, gladly transmits his rich experience to his subordinates. He constantly shares with servicemen from an Afghan Army sapper subunit his experience in work on defusing booby-trapped mines. He has developed a simulator especially for their training, enabling the sappers to practice faultless actions when defusing mines.

Guards Capt Taranenko had been awarded the Afghan Order of the Star 3d Class for bravery and heroism displayed in the performance of his international duty.

BRIEFS

DRA DAYS OPEN -- A jubilant ceremony was held yesterday in the State Philharmonic Orchestra Hall in Azerbaijan to mark the opening of DRA Days in the republic. Nabi Khazri Babayev, chairman of the Presidium of the Society for Friendship and Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries, opened the meeting with an address on USSR-DRA friendship. Fikrat Akhmedov, deputy chairman of the Azerbaijan SSR Council of Ministers Presidium, also addressed the convocation on the USSR's economic and cultural relations with the DRA. Afrand Dashdamirov, chief of the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee Propaganda and Agitation Department, participated in the meeting. [Summary] [Baku Domestic Service in Azeri 0105 GMT 9 Apr 86 GF]

VIETNAM NOTES WEINBERGER'S BANGKOK VISIT

LD110431 Moscow TASS in English 2013 GMT 10 Apr 86

[Text] Hanoi April 10 TASS -- Washington is continuing the course of building up its military-political presence in Southeast Asia and heightening tension in that region, the evidence of that being the slanderous accusations that the U.S. Defence Secretary Caspar Weinberger lashed at the peaceful policy of Vietnam and other countries of Indochina in the course of his trip to Bangkok, the newspaper NHAN DAN, the publication of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam, writes in its editorial article today.

The White House's course is contrary to the interests of the public of the Southeast Asian countries. In the United States they seek to put into oblivion the lessons of the Indochina venture, to prepare a new bridgehead for interference into affairs of Southeast Asian states.

As is shown by the results of the visit of the U.S. defence secretary, the Bangkok ruling quarters stepped on the dangerous path of strengthening military collusion with imperialist and reactionary forces and conduct a hostile policy towards neighbouring countries. Gangs of Khmer reactionaries, engaged in subversive warfare against the Kampuchean people, are reared and armed exactly on Thailand's territory. In the course of negotiations with Weinberger Bangkok expressed its readiness to consider the possibility of bringing American military bases back to Thailand.

The Thai ruling quarters, led by Washington, the newspaper points out, are playing with fire, poisoning the atmosphere of dialogue in the region, creating a serious danger to peace and security of the peoples of Southeast Asia. The Thai side wholly and entirely bears responsibility for the possible consequences of such a reckless policy, NHAN DAN points out.

WEINBERGER ARRIVES IN AUSTRALIA FOR TALKS

LD102343 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1619 GMT 10 Apr 86

[Text] Canberra, 10 Apr (TASS) -- U.S. Secretary of Defense Caspar Weinberger has arrived in Australia on an official visit. He will discuss questions on further strengthening military ties between the United States and Australia. During the talks, special attention will be given to Australia's stance on the question of its participation in the "star wars" program.

Speaking on Australian television, Weinberger gave special attention to the problem of trade relations between the United States, Western Europe, and Australia. He said that the request by Australian Prime Minister Hawke to the United States to look "sympathetically" on his country's problems in the international grain market -- where prices are falling due to U.S. interference -- would "meet the most benevolent response" by Washington. However, it is clear that for this "charity" the United States expects to receive certain advantages from Australia.

GORBACHEV EXPECTED TO ATTEND SED CONGRESS

AU101425 Paris AFP in English 1421 GMT 10 Apr 86

[Text] East Berlin, April 10 (AFP) -- Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev will attend the East German Communist Party's 11th Congress, to be held in East Berlin from April 17 to April 27, a diplomatic source said here Thursday. The source said that Mr. Gorbachev will arrive in East Germany next Wednesday at the head of a Soviet delegation and probably depart for Moscow on April 22.

Western diplomatic circles noted that no Soviet party secretary has attended an East German party congress since 1971.

REPORT, COMMENT ON CONCLUSION OF BCP CONGRESS

Ryzhkov Delegation Departs

PM071353 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 7 Apr 86 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Delegation's Return"]

[Text] Sofia, 6 Apr -- The CPSU delegation headed by N.I. Ryzhkov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, left Sofia for home today. The delegation took part in the 13th BCP Congress at the invitation of the BCP Central Committee.

The delegation comprised G.P. Razumovskiy, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; A.N. Grasimov, member of the CPSU Central Committee and first secretary of Leningrad Party Gorkom; M.S. Gromova, member of the CPSU Central Committee and milking machine operator at the Kommunarka state stud farm in Moscow Oblast's Leninskiy Rayon; and L.I. Grekov, member of the CPSU Central Committee and USSR ambassador to Bulgaria.

The delegation was seen off at the airport by T. Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the Bulgarian State Council; G. Atanasov, member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the Bulgarian Council of Ministers; Ch. Aleksandrov, M. Balev, D. Dzhurov, O. Doynov, Y. Yotov, P. Kubadinski, P. Mladenov, S. Todorov, and G. Filipov, members of the BCP Central Committee Politburo; P. Dyulgerov, G. Yordanov, A. Lukanov, S. Markov, G. Stoichkov, and D. Stoyanov, candidate members of the BCP Central Committee Politburo; K. Zarev., S. Mikhaylov, D. Stanishev, E. Khristov, and V. Tsanov, secretaries of the BCP Central Committee; N. Papazov, chairman of the BCP Central Control and Auditing Commission; and other officials. D. Zhulev, Bulgarian ambassador to the USSR, was among the sendoff party.

PRAVDA Assessment

PM101946 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 8 Apr 86 First Edition p 1

[Editorial: "Following a Course of Peace and Creation"]

[Text] United by their common fundamental interests and aims, the peoples of fraternal socialist countries are resolving the large-scale tasks of further building a new society and striving to impart greater dynamism to this society's development and to more fully reveal the vast potential of the socialist system. Deepening cooperation and vigorous interaction between the states in the community multiplies their strength and serves as a stimulus to accelerate common progress.

The organizers and soul of this all-around cooperation are the Communist and workers parties, which constantly maintain comradely contacts, exchange experiences and mutually enrich the practice of leadership, the task of socialist building, and effective interaction in the world arena.

Congresses of ruling Marxist-Leninist parties are major political events of international significance. They play a large role not only in the life of their own country, but also in that of the entire socialist community. The 27th CPSU Congress decisions and ideas, which have historic significance for the dynamic economic and political development of the world socialist system and for implementation of a Leninist course aimed at strengthening peace and cooperation between peoples, have an inspiring effect on communists and workers in fraternal countries.

The 13th BCP Congress completed its work recently. The Third Cuban Communist Party Congress and the 17th CPCZ Congress have also been held this year. These supreme forums of fraternal parties demonstrated the unity and strength of the socialist community and showed communist readiness to resolve new large-scale tasks.

The Bulgarian Communist forum proceeded in a businesslike working atmosphere. It summed up the results of work done over the past years, analyzed the results achieved and the causes of omissions, and determined the tasks for the forthcoming period. The congress oriented the party and the people toward overcoming present difficulties and shortcomings and toward reaching new goals in socioeconomic and political development. This approach attests to the party's maturity and strength and to its ability to constantly study and creatively resolve the increasingly complex problems posed by life.

The BCP is well known for its glorious revolutionary traditions and is the country's recognized political leader. Consolidating the cohesion of the workers class, the peasantry, and the intelligentsia in close cooperation with the Bulgarian National Agrarian Union, the BCP orients the efforts of all the country's working people toward a single aim -- to build a developed socialist society.

The Bulgarian socialist state grows stronger with every year and every 5-year plan. The economy, science, and culture are rising to new heights and the people's life is improving. The complexion of Bulgaria is determined by modern chemical, metallurgical, power engineering, and electronics enterprises, large agro-industrial complexes, and scientific research laboratories. This impressive picture of progress is visual confirmation of the correctness of the historic choice made by the Bulgarian working masses in the memorable September days of 1944. Their achievements in building a new life arouse rightful patriotic pride in the Bulgarian people, give joy to their friends, and serve as a brilliant example of socialism's vast potential.

The 13th congress determined the basic areas of Bulgaria's economic, scientific, and cultural development for the 9th 5-Year Plan and the prospects through 2000. The party considers the main issue today to be implementation of the scientific and technical revolution, that will make it possible to utilize the advantages of the socialist democracy and increasingly fully satisfy the people's material, social, and spiritual needs.

High aims have been set for the future: in the space of 15 years to restructure the material and technical base at a qualitatively new level in accordance with the advanced achievements of scientific and technical progress and to form an up-to-date production infrastructure. It is assumed that by 2000, the Republic's national income will almost have doubled.

Large tasks lie ahead. It goes without saying that their fulfillment will require intensive work by the people, improvement in the leadership of economic and cultural building, and also improvement in all party and ideological work. The congress showed that Bulgarian Communists and working people are prepared for this. A firm guarantee of success is the indissoluble Soviet-Bulgarian friendship and Bulgaria's membership of the united family of peoples in the socialist community, who are deeply and unselfishly interested in one another's all-around progress.

The determination of Bulgarian Communists to steadily pursue a course aimed at broadly cooperating with and drawing closer to the Soviet Union, deepening cooperation and friendship with other fraternal countries, and strengthening the unity and might of the socialist community and its collective organizations -- the Warsaw Pact and CEMA -- came across from the rostrum of the 13th congress with new force. As one unit with all fraternal countries, Bulgaria will continue to tirelessly defend our common foreign policy positions, make an active contribution to the joint struggle to resolve the key issues of disarmament of international security, and pursue a policy of peace and good-neighborliness in the Balkans, in Europe, and throughout the world.

The 13th BCP Congress, attended by representatives of the peoples of more than 100 countries, was clear manifestation of the solidarity of the world's revolutionary and progressive forces in the struggle against imperialism and to stop the arms race, eliminate nuclear and other weapons of mass destruction, and defend and preserve human civilization.

Under the leadership of their experienced revolutionary vanguard, the Bulgarian working people are embarking on implementation of the 13th BCP Congress decisions. In this work, they can firmly count on the solidarity of their numerous friends and sympathizers. Loyal to the ideas of socialist internationalism, the fraternal countries of the community follow as one unit a path of peace and creation leading to one great aim.

SFRY CRITICIZES U.S. MOVES OFF LIBYAN COAST

PM101513 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 9 Apr 86 Morning Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Resolute Condemnation"]

[Text] Belgrade, 7 Apr -- The SFRY Presidency has issued a statement resolutely condemning the aggressive U.S. intrigues regarding Libya. The statement contains a demand that the United States immediately stop the military pressure and show of strength in the Mediterranean region.

Expressing serious concern at the severe deterioration in the situation in the Mediterranean region, the Yugoslav press points to the great significance of the package of proposals put forth by M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, on strengthening security in this region. Particular mention is made of the USSR's readiness to withdraw its fleet from the Mediterranean if the United States does the same.

REPORTAGE ON BAHR-LED BUNDESTAG DISARMAMENT GROUP

Meet With Academician

LD102140 Moscow TASS in English 0938 GMT 10 Apr 86

[Text] Moscow April 10 TASS -- Yevgeniy Velikhov, vice-president of the USSR Academy of Sciences, had a conversation today at the USSR Academy of Sciences with a delegation of the subcommittee of West German Bundestag on disarmament and arms control headed by Egon Bahr, chairman of the subcommittee. The delegation arrived in Moscow Wednesday.

Begin Talks With Zimyanin

LD101716 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1651 GMT 10 Apr 86

[Text] Moscow, 10 Apr (TASS) -- Discussions started today in the USSR Supreme Soviet between a group of deputies from the USSR Supreme Soviet, headed by Mikhail Zimyanin, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and deputy chairman of the Foreign Affairs Commission of the Soviet of Nationalities of the USSR Supreme Soviet, and a delegation of a subcommittee of the FRG Bundestag on disarmament and arms control, led by Egon Bahr, chairman of the subcommittee.

DANISH FOREIGN MINISTER ON U.S. NUCLEAR TEST

LD110543 Moscow TASS in ENglish 2131 GMT 10 Apr 86

[Text] Copenhagen April 10 TASS -- The Danish Government deploys [as received] another nuclear weapon test by the USA, Denmark's Foreign Minister Uffe Ellemann-Jensen stated today. On behalf of the Danish Government the minister urged nuclear powers to start as soon as possible the talks to conclude an agreement to end nuclear tests.

FRENCH ACTS IN CHAD UNDERMINE OAU PEACE EFFORT

LD092055 Moscow TASS in English 1300 GMT 9 Apr 86

[Text] Paris April 9 TASS — France was not going to withdraw its troops from Chad, FRANCE PRESSE AGENCY today quoted French Defence Minister Andre Giraud as saying after his talks with the leader of the Ndjamena regime, Hissein Habre.

He ruled out any changes in the operation code-named Epervier. This is how the French Defence Ministry describes the intervention in Chad.

Habre, addressing a press conference in Ndjamena, pointed out that it was not accidental that the new French defence minister selected Chad for his first overseas trip, and assessed this as the French side's intention to expand its military aid.

About a thousand French troops and a squadron of Jaguar and Mirage planes are currently deployed in Chad.

Giraud inspected the French contingent, in Chad within the framework of the Epervier interventionist operation, and visited the French missile and radar sites and the Ndjamena air field where the squadron of French combat aircraft is based.

France's interventionist actions in Chad are undermining the efforts by the Organization of African Unity to find a peaceful solution of the Chad problem.

At a time when African leaders stress the need for the withdrawal of all foreign troops and favour an immediate cessation of hostilities in Chad and the beginning of peace talks between all Chadian groups, France is seeking to maintain tension in that country and in the Central African region on the whole.

The situation is exacerbated by mounting American interference in Chad's affairs. Washington intends to turn Chad into its strategic stronghold in central Africa and use it for pressure on Libya.

The U.S. Central Intelligence Agency has already started establishing an American military base in southern Chad, with military equipment and ammunition being shipped there.

The U.S. Administration has announced it is increasing military deliveries to the Hissene regime from six to ten million dollars.

LEADERS MARK USSR-FINLAND TREATY ANNIVERSARY

Supreme Soviet Greets Koivisto

PM091118 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 6 Apr 86 First Edition p 1

[Text] To His Excellency Mr Mauno Koivisto, president of the Republic of Finland:

On behalf of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and the Soviet people we cordially congratulate you, Mr President, and the people of friendly Finland on the 38th anniversary of the Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Assistance.

Convincingly demonstrating the vitality of all its principles and provisions, the 1948 treaty reliably ensures the steady development of Soviet-Finnish relations along the path of mutual trust, good-neighborliness, and fruitful cooperation. It is also an important factor in ensuring peace and security in Europe.

Now, when the need to strengthen cooperation among all countries and peoples in the interests of preserving and strengthening peace has arisen most acutely, special value is attached to the experience of our countries' fruitful cooperation, which graphically reflects the advantages of the policy of peaceful coexistence among states with different social systems.

The 27th CPSU Congress emphasized that Europe's future is possible only in peaceful cooperation among the states of the continent and in progress toward stable and mature detente, toward the creation of reliable security on the basis of the Helsinki process, and the radical reduction of nuclear and conventional arms.

We are convinced that Soviet-Finnish good-neighborliness will continue to strengthen in the direction defined by the 1948 treaty, for the good of both countries' peoples and in the name of ensuring international peace.

[Signed] The USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium

Koivisto Message

PM091414 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 6 Apr 86 First Edition p 1

[Text] To the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium:

The portentous date that we are celebrating today in relations between Finland and the Soviet Union -- the 38th anniversary of the Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Assistance between our countries -- gives me pleasant grounds for cordially greeting the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and the entire Soviet people.

For almost 4 decades, the 1948 treaty has served as the reliable foundation of relations between Finland and the Soviet Union. It reliably guarantees our countries' common security interests and has made possible the creation of a framework for the multifaceted ties which have become a persuasive example of peaceful coexistence and cooperation in the spirit of the all-European process among countries with different social systems. In today's restless world we cannot underestimate the significance of a successful and long-term system of relations between our countries.

Being convinced of the constant positive development of relations between our countries, for which we for our part will strive, I would like to wish the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and the entire Soviet people the very best successes in fulfilling your country's large-scale creative tasks.

[Signed] Mauno Koivisto, president of the Republic of Finland

WESTERN EUROPE, SPANISH CP'S PROBLEMS VIEWED

LD031728 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1405 GMT 3 Apr 86

[From "The Modern World and the Workers Movement" program presented by Eduard Mnatsakanov]

[Excerpts] The fraternal parties countries of the non-socialist world are now in a very responsible and complicated stage of their development. The bourgeois press, particularly in the West European countries, have recently started up a noisy campaign to discredit communist and workers Parties. Citing, for example, the parliamentary elections results which were unsuccessful for the French Communist Party, they are making a lot of noise about the allegedly insurmountable difficulties and even the crisis of that party.

Undoubtedly, the communist movement in the West has come up against new realities and problems which were very convincingly described in the Political Report of the CPSU Central Committee to the 27th party congress. The vast diversity of the communist party, and the disagreements and differences which arise at times are a reality. We do not dramatize them, however, for the diverse nature of our movement has nothing in common with estrangement.

The fraternal parties may also have different tactics and methods of struggle, as dictated by the differences in conditions and situation in the various countries. These parties, however, are united by the main and determining aim: peace and socialism. Take for example the recent events in Spain. The results of the referendum held there were not favorable to left-wing forces. Spain is remaining in the aggressive NATO bloc. This has raised new responsible tasks for the Communists, but it has also opened up new prospects. Our Madrid correspondent Valentin Gorkayev will talk about this in more detail:

About 7 million Spaniards voted against Spain's membership in NATO, only 1.5 million fewer than voted for the country's membership in that military bloc. This means that a powerful potential of public forces numbering in the millions has now appeared in Spain to the left of the Socialists. This has not happened since 1982, when the Socialists came to power, having won an absolute victory over the right-wing parties in the parliamentary elections. This opens up new possibilities in the struggle of the Spanish Communists for peace.

[Begin recording of E. Curiel, deputy secretary general of the Spanish Communist Party -- identified by screen caption -- in Spanish with superimposed Russian translation] For us Communists, the referendum is not the end of the struggle, but its beginning because we now rest upon a broad social movement including workers, young people, and the intelligentsia. We have been united by aims that we cannot renounce: peace, the struggle against the arms race, and the struggle to create a new situation in Europe. I can say in advance that our efforts will now be aimed at achieving the elimination of U.S. military bases on our territory. We recognize the results of the referendum but we continue to believe that Spain should leave NATO. We are convinced that the main struggle still lies ahead. [end recording]

There is yet another new and important happening: All the sections of the Spanish Communists acted together in the struggle for Spain's withdrawal from NATO. The experience proved useful and successful. The question of the necessity and possibility of the unification of Spanish Communists has been raised in a new and particularly urgent way. It is not a simple question and will not be resolved automatically, but all Communists have now come to feel particularly strongly that unity would increase their strength tenfold.

SPANISH PROTEST PORT CALLS BY U.S. CARRIERS

LD102209 Moscow TASS in English 1819 GMT 10 Apr 86

[Text] Madrid April 10 TASS -- Spain's peaceful public protests against the stay in the country's ports of ships of the U.S. Sixth Fleet that were used in an armed agression against Libya. An anti-war demonstration was held at the piers of the port of Malaga in whose harbour the U.S. aircraft carrier "Coral Sea" cast anchor. "U.S. Warships Out of Spanish Ports", such as the slogan of the demonstration. In a letter to the major of the city, the demonstrators condemned resolutely the "undesirable visit" of U.S. ships to Malaga and a number of other Spanish ports that were chosen for "resting the crews" after the aggression against sovereign Libya.

People of Cadiz have been indignant at brazen conduct of drunken U.S. sailors from the "Saratoga" aircraft carrier that cast anchor in the Bay of Cadiz. Sailors had a drunken brawl in the central square of the city and beat up several Spaniards. Spanish police had to pacify hooligans wearing the uniform of the U.S. Navy. Six Americans were taken to a police station.

Fearing further protest demonstrations, a representative of the U.S. Embassy in Madrid demanded that the Spanish authorities set up a "security zone" for U.S. warships calling at Spanish ports so that "anti-American actions" could be prevented.

LUXEMBOURG ENVOY TO USSR PRESENTS CREDENTIALS

PM040913 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 30 Mar 86 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report under the general headline "Official Reports"]

[Text] On 28 March, Robert Bloes, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of Luxembourg, presented his credentials to R.-B. I. Songayla, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, in the Kremlin.

After the presentation of credentials and exchange of speeches a friendly conversation took place between R.-B.I. Songayla and R. Bloes in which A.G. Kovalev, USSR deputy foreign minister, and V.G. Vysotin, chief of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium International Relations Department, took part.

KATUSHEV MEETS WITH LIBYA'S JALLUD IN TRIPOLI

LD110944 Tripoli JANA in English 0829 GMT 11 Apr 86

[Text] Tripoli, Shaban 1, April 11, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY -- Staff Major 'Abd al-Salam Ahmad Jallud received yesterday afternoon Mr Konstantin Katushev, member of the Central Committee of the Soviet Communist Party and chairman of state committee for foreign economic contacts who is currently on a visit to the Jamahiriyah.

SOLDATOV MAKES 'APPARENT' FAREWELL VISIT TO AL-JUMAYYIL

NC101818 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1715 GMT 10 Apr 86

[Text] President Amin al-Jumayyil received Soviet Ambassador Aleksandr Soldatov this evening for an apparent farewell visit.

Asked when he will definitely leave Lebanon, Soldatov pointed out that every ambassador eventually leaves, adding: This is not surprising when the ambassador involved has spent approximately 12 years in Lebanon. Soldatov said he hoped that the president would succeed in bringing about stability for a united, independent, and sovereign Lebanon.

ENVOY TO IRAQ, RAMADAN REVIEW BILATERAL RELATIONS

JN101346 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1335 GMT 10 Apr 86

[Text] Baghdad, 10 Apr (INA) -- Taha Yasin Ramadan, Revolution Command Council member and first deputy prime minister, received here today Viktor Minin, Soviet ambassador in Baghdad. Bilateral relations of friendship and cooperation and their broad horizons were reviewed during the meeting.

JURISTS DELEGATION, EGYPTIAN FOREIGN MINISTER CONFER

NC101604 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1510 GMT 10 Apr 86

[Text] Cairo, 10 Apr (MENA) -- Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, today conferred with the Association of Soviet Jurists delegation, led by (Stansilav Sibubav), professor of law and deputy chairman of the association.

Following the meeting, the leader of the Soviet delegation stated that the meeting with Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid was very productive and useful. He added: We hope to enhance, deepen, and develop the relations and the friendship between our two countries.

The delegation is visiting Cairo at the invitation of the Arab lawyers union and the Egyptian lawyers union. A cooperation protocol is expected to be signed Saturday by the Arab lawyers union, the legal studies center of the union, the Egyptian lawyers union, and the Association of Soviet Jurists.

ETHIOPIA'S MENGISTU GREETED ON VICTORY DAY

PM090946 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 6 Apr 86 First Edition p 1

[Text] To Comrade Mengistu Haile Mariam, general secretary of the Workers Party of Ethiopia Central Committee and chairman of the Provisional Military Administrative Council of Socialist Ethiopia:

The CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and the USSR Council of ministers send you, Comrade Mengistu, the Workers Party of Ethiopia Central Committee, the Provisional Military Administrative Council, the Government of Socialist Ethiopia, and the entire friendly Ethiopian people their cordial congratulations on the festival -- Victory Day.

Your country's heroic people, who defended their freedom and independence in the struggle against fascism, are today dealing a resolute rebuff to the intrigues of internal and external reaction and are firmly defending the revolution's gains and their right to peacefully build a new life. True to the treaty of friendship and cooperation between our countries, the Soviet Union will continue to show solidarity with this struggle of the Ethiopian people.

The Soviet Communists' highest forum -- our party's 27th congress -- confirmed with new force the Soviet Union's immutable policy of close cooperation with countries of a socialist orientation, among which friendly Ethiopia occupies a worthy place.

We wish you, Comrade Mengistu, successes in your lofty party and state activity, and also happiness and prosperity for the fraternal Ethiopian people.

[Signed] The CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, the USSR Council of Ministers

ANGOLA'S DOS SANTOS CRITICIZES U.S., S. AFRICA

PM091356 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 8 Apr 86 First Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Condemnation of Interference"]

[Text] Luanda, 7 Apr -- The United States and the racist Republic of South Africa (RSA) have not ceased interference in Angolan internal affairs, J.E. dos Santos, chairman of the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola-Labor Party [MPLA-PT] and Angolan president, said. Addressing a meeting of party activists, he pointed out that the Reagan administration has chosen the country as the main target of its intrigues in southern Africa. Washington and Pretoria are operating in close alliance. Executing the orders of their masters, National Union for the Total Independence of Angola terrorists are sabotaging important Angolan economic installations, murdering innocent inhabitants, and kidnapping foreign specialists.

The speaker said that the MPLA-PT will not abandon the path of building a socialist society.

ARKHIPOV, CASTRO TALKS HELD IN 'WARM ATMOSPHERE'

LD110706 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0600 GMT 11 Apr 86

[Text] A session of the intergovernmental Soviet-Cuban commission for economic and scientific-technical cooperation has ended in Havana. The Soviet delegation was headed by Arkhipov, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; and the Cuban delegation by Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, deputy chairman of the State Council and Council of Ministers of the Republic. The results of Soviet-Cuban cooperation over the past 5-year plan were discussed at the session. A number of other important issues were also discussed. A conversation took place between Comrade Arkhipov and Comrade Castro, which was held in a warm atmosphere typical of relations between the two countries.

USSR, NICARAGUA SIGN AGRICULTURE AGREEMENT IN MOSCOW

LD071853 Moscow TASS in English 1548 GMT 7 Apr 86

[Text] Moscow April 7 TASS -- Vsevolod Murakhovskiy, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the USSR state agro-industrial committee, held talks here today with Jaime Wheelock Roman, a member of the Sandinist National Liberation Front and minister of agricultural development and agrarian reform, on expanding cooperation in the field of agro-industrial complex.

During the meeting, they reviewed concrete measures aimed at extending cooperation in such areas as plant-growing, animal husbandry, mechanization and chemicalization of agricultural production.

Other issues under discussion included deliveries of tractors and farm machinery, building repair workshops, irrigation surveying for planting rice, as well as work-force training.

An agreement on scientific and technological cooperation in agriculture was signed between the USSR state agro-industrial committee and the Ministry of Agricultural Development and Agrarian Reform of the Republic of Nicaragua.

Arnuaro Urrutia, Nicaragua's charge d'affaires ad interim in the USSR, took part in the conversation and attended the signing ceremony.